The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XV. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1903. NO. 3

LOCAL NOTES.

—For rugs and mattings go to Logan Bros.

—Go to Logan Bros., 414 Penn St., Huntingdon, for furniture.

—Just received car load corn ears, 1400 bushels. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—For millinery and dressmaking, call on Laura Mae Edgein, Mapleton, Pa.

—Silas Bush, of Juniata township, was a business caller at the ITEM office this morning.

—Mrs. George F. DeForrest and children, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with friends in Mapleton.

—Just in car load "golden link" flour, choice white middlings and brand. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Mrs. Emeline Whitney, of Shirleysburg, has been spending the past few days with friends in Mapleton.

—J. G. Hicks, wife and daughter, Margaret, attended the funeral of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Owen Hicks, at Montandon last Saturday.

—Wanted—tie makers and choppers at Mapleton. Apply to Harbison-Walker Company, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—The best place to get window shades, oil cloths, linoleums, etc., is at Logan Bros., 414 Penn St., Huntingdon.

—County Commissioner Samuel Dell, of Yeagertown, Mifflin county, recently visited his brother, James C. Dell, in Union township.

—A marriage license has been granted in Blair county to John A. Sharrah, of Shirleysburg, and Daisy G. Sunderland, of Newton Hamilton.

—All members of Mapleton Lodge No. 468, I. O. O. F., are requested to be present at the regular weekly meeting next Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

—The good roads bill was re-committed in the legislature yesterday and this probably means the death of a measure from which great results were expected.

—Philip Corbin and Miss Tirza B. Shoop, both of thiscounty, were united in marriage at Mill Creek, March 31, 1903, by Rev. J. H. Houseman, of the Lutheran church.

—W. A. Parker, of Juniata, who had been in attendance at the funeral of his father-in-law, Jacob S. Codner, at Rees Tannery, West Virginia, stopped with parents and friends in Mapleton over Sunday.

—T. L Banks and wife, of Harrisburg, have been enjoying a recreation amid the hills of this section within the past week. Mr. Banks returned home Sunday evening but his wife wil remain her until tomorrow.

—Clare M. Taylor, for many years secretary of the J. C. Blair Co., Huntingdon, has been elected treasurer of that corporation, vice S. H. Thompson, deceased. Elliott Johnson will succeed Mr. Taylor as secretary.

—The suit which Huntingdon county some time ago entered against Mifflin county to recover $2,100 for the latter's share in the expense of running the county line has been settled by Mifflin county paying $1,190.

—The Blair county Democratic committee on Saturday unanimously selected Attorney A. V. Dively, of Altoona, as candidate for president judge and the candidacy of C. T. Bell, the Republican nominee for sheriff, is indorsed.

—Harry G. Wakefield, who last winter was elected to scholarship in the Williamson Trade school, Delaware county, on Monday departed for that institution where he will serve a four-years' apprenticeship at the machinist trade.

—D. E. Parker, of Kipple, spent a portion of the past week visiting among friends in and about Mapleton. Mr. Parker has not been enjoying good health for several months past but we are pleased to learn his health is improving.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wright, of Chicago, who have been spending the past few weeks with friends in and about Mapleton, departed yesterday for their western home. Their many friends were sorry their visit was not more protracted.

—On account of the bible readings which will be conducted in the Presbyterian church by Evangelist John M. Warden next week the merchants have agreed to close their places of business at 7.30 o'clock each evening except Saturday. We hope the public will appreciate this thoughtfulness on their part and attend to their purchases early so as to allow our merchants to attend these services and come themselves.

—Mason Hicks is in Tyrone and Altoona purchasing a stock of goods and will open a grocery and novelty store in West Mill Creek next week. The patronage of the general public is solicited.

—Mrs. Nettie Hunter, of Mount Union, has returned from eastern cities with a well selected stock of millinery goods—will have fine display of them at her opening Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 9th, 10th and 11th. Call and see them.

—M. L. Rex, superintendent of the Dunbar Sand Company, spent a few days of the past week with his family and friends in Mapleton. The western part of the state seems to agree with Luther, as his avoirdupois has considerably increased.

—A bill was introduced in the legislature last Wednesday by a Philadelphia member giving blacksmiths and farriers right of lien against horses and other animals. It is a just measure, The next day our local blacksmith, A. M. Dell, commenced building an addition to his shop.

—The work of the enlargement of Union station at Huntingdon will be begun in a short time. The station will be extended westward thirty feet. The "Pennsy's" offices will be located in the extension, and the Broad Top will occupy the old offices of the "Pennsy." The size of the baggage room will be increased.

—Bids have been asked by the Pennsylvania railroad for new roundhouses and repair shops to cost approximately $2,000,000, to be built at Altoona and Hollidaysburg. The Hollidaysburg plant will be used in connection with the Portage railroad, now rebuilding. Contracts will be awarded about April 15.—*Pittsburg Post.*

—Howard F. Noble, Democratic burgess of Chambersburg, chairman of the Democratic County committee, member of the Franklin county bar and attorney for Sheriff McFerren, is confined in a cell in the Chambersburg jail having been committed charged with forgery and embezzlement. More than a dozen charges have been preferred and the amount of the alleged embezzlements will reach $20,000.

—Steele Barcus died of dropsical affection while sitting in a chair at his home in Saltillo Tuesday, March 31, 1903, aged 66 years and 23 days. He was born at Strode's Mills, Mifflin county, and for many years was a conductor on the middle division. He served his country in the civil war and was a member of the Pennsylvania Railroad Veteran association. He is survived by his wife, one son and one daughter.

—Evangelist John M. Warden, of Harrisburg, Pa., has been secured to give a week's Bible reading in the Presbyterian church at this place, beginning next Sabbath morning, April 12, and continuing until Sabbath evening, April 19. Mr. Warden is thoroughly acquainted with his Bible and his readings make it a more precious book to the people than they ever found it to be before. Everybody is cordially invited to attend these meetings and bring a friend with them.

—Millie B., daughter of Jas. E. (deceased) and Maggie McDonald, died at the home of her mother in Altoona last Thursday night of pneumonia, aged 10 years and 7 months. The remains were brought to Mapleton Sunday afternoon and interred in Mountain View cemetery, services at the grave being conducted by Rev. R. Jamieson, of the Mapleton U. B. church. The family formerly resided in Mapleton where Mr. McDonald died several years ago.

—L. B. Detwiler, whose home is at Rockhill Furnace, Huntingdon county, was before Alderman Snyder yesterday for a hearing on the charge of jumping a board bill, the prosecutor being Mrs. Maggie Mansfield, of this city. The case was settled by the payment of the bill. Detwiler was also wanted on another charge, information having been made in Allegheny county to the effect that he had got on the Pennsylvania Railroad company pay car at Wilmerding and signed the name of John M. Smith to a check, thus receiving $77.15. It is said he afterward went to Derry and signed for his own check, receiving this money also. He was located at Rockhill Furnace by Alderman Snyder. Detective Robison, of the Pittsburg division, went after him and finding him he was arrested and brought to Altoona. After a settlement had been effected in the board bill case a like result was reached in the other and the young was released from custody.—*Altoona Tribune, 4th inst.*

—A colony of forty-five farmers from the Kishacoquillas and Big valleys, Mifflin county, left Lewistown on Tuesday of last week for North Dakota, where they will take up claims and enter agricultural pursuits. A greater portion of these were Amish people who have been tenants on the most fertile farms in the Juniata valley. They have sold their effects and left, asserting they could no longer compete with the western farmer in crop raising. Several other colonies expect to leave in a short time.

—The Red bridge at Juniata is being torn away to make way for the new one to be built by the Pennsylvania Railroad company. The change was made necessary for the strengthening of the passenger tracks at that point. The new structure will be hurried to completion and when finished will be a big improvement to the public highway at that point. The Bellwood trolley line tracks will occupy a portion of the bridge which when finished will do away with the transferring of passengers at Juniata..

—Rev. C. W. Bryner departed yesterday for his home in Juniata county, and the latter part of this will go to his new charge at Washingtonville, Montour county. Rev. Bryner is a good preacher and during his one year's pastorate here made many friends who wish him success in his new field. His successor Rev. J. Howard Ake, preached in the Mapleton M. E. church Sunday evening. This week he will return to Madison, New Jersey, where he is a member of the senior class of Drew Theological Seminary, from which institution he will graduate next month. In the meantime his pastoral duties will be discharged by Rev. M. L. and Rev. Dr. Hamlin.

—Mrs. Kathrine Hicks, aged 50 years, wife of Rev. Owen Hicks, died at Montandon, Union county, Pa., on Tuesday afternoon, March 31, after a lingering illness of several years. Mrs. Hicks' maiden name was Zeigler. She was married to Rev. Owen Hicks in Virginia in 1870, Mr. Hicks being then a member of the Virginia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. They removed to Pennsylvania in 1878 or thereabouts, Mr. Hicks becoming a member of the Central Pennsylvania conference. For the past four years they have resided at Mantandon, Union county, Pa. Mrs. Hicks' mother died recently and her father makes his home at Montandon. She has no near relatives excepting her father. She was an active church worker and well known as a musician and frequently assisted her husband in conducting the services of his church, and also assisted in giving musical entertainments, especially to the Grand Army posts. Her funeral took place at Montandon on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock from the Methodist parsonage at that place.—*Altoona Tribune.*

Jacob Schuyler Codner.

Jacob S. Codner died at his home in New Creek, West Virginia, Tuesday, March 31, 1903, of heart trouble. Deceased was a native of Oppingham, Schoharie county, New York, and was born January 21, 1828, hence was aged 75 years, 2 months and 10 days. In 1884 he moved from Parish, New York, to Mapleton and was employed in the Mapleton tannery. When not engaged in the tannery he worked at his trade, shoemaking. He was twice married, his second wife being a sister of his first. He is survived by his wife, three sons and three daughters. The children are Henry, of New York; Martha, Mrs. William Gurd, William and Burton, of West Virginia, and Mrs. W. A. Parker, of Kipple, Pennsylvania. The family have many friends in Mapleton who learn with sorrow of the death of the husband and father who had the reputation of being an honest, upright citizen.

Notice.

Miss Emma Hamilton, principal of the High School of Mapleton, contemplates opening a summer term of school in the near future. Terms very moderate. It would be well for all who possibly can to take advantage of this opportunity.

New Furniture Store.

We have opened our new store, No. 414 Penn St., with a full line of new and up-to-date goods. Our stock consists of everything that goes to make up a first-class store. We invite you to call and examine our goods before buying. We buy our goods for cash and can give you the advantage of the lowest prices.

LOGAN BROS.
Telephone con. 414 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Jumped from a Passenger Train.

Last Saturday Samuel Forner went to Huntingdon and the same evening boarded mail express at that station to return home. As the train approached the stone arch bridge north of town the brakeman announced "next stop Mapleton." Mr. Forner supposed the train was near the station and started for the platform. He went out on the platform and either fell or stepped off. He struck the ballast and cinder between the ends of the ties and the coping stone of the bridge about forty feet from the north end of the bridge and again a short distance further south. When the train reached Mapleton Foreman Gilliam learning of the accident gathered up some of his men and started with the hand car to gather up the supposed mangled remains. When they reached him Mr. Forner complained of their slowness and of being cold. He was brought to his home in this place and Dr. Simpson dressed his injuries. His scalp was terribly lacerated and his arms and legs were also badly bruised and lacerated. An incision was made in the forehead. Thirty-six stitches were necessary to put his head in a presentable shape. If sloughing does not result it will be but a short time until his wounds will heal but should sloughing result it will be several weeks before the injuries heal. How he escaped being ground to pieces under the wheels, having his head crushed against the coping stone or being hurled over the side of the bridge is inexplicable. The train was a half hour late and was running at a high rate of speed, one of the brakeman claiming they were making over a mile per minute when Mr. Forner fell off. The train did not stop although some of the crew were told that a passenger had fallen off. Since the accident some people are inclined to believe that nothing less than a sharp-bitted axe would kill Mr. Forner but it is not probable he would care to have the experience of last Saturday evening repeated.

Dr. Dallas S. Bernhardt.

Dr. Dallas S. Bernhardt died at his home in Three Springs, Pa., March 30, 1903, aged 46 years, 6 months and 10 days.

Dr. Bernhardt was born in Heidelberg township, York couny, Pa., was educated in the public schools, and taught seven years. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Peterson at Dublin Mills, Fulton county, and graduated from the college of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore in March, 1885. Elected a member of the lower branch of the general assembly of Pennsylvania in March, 1887, he succeeded Dr. P. M. McCauley Cook, who had died on the 31st of the preceeding January.

About two years ago he moved to Three Springs where he lived a retired life. Dr. Bernhardt was a cheerful giver, being always ready to help his fellowmen both physically and financially. He was married to Miss Lillian A. Ashman who survives. He was laid to rest in the cemetery at Three Springs April 2, being burried with Masonic rites.

Earth's transitory things decay;
Its pomps, its pleasures pass away;
But the sweet memory of the good
Survives in the vicissitude.

So through the oceantide of years,
The memery of the just appears;
So, through the tempest and the gloom,
The good man's virtues light the tomb.

—B. S.

Prompt Payers.

The following subscriptions have been received at this office:

Jesse Corbin	March 11, '04
Miles Monihen	May 20, '03
H. M. Dunlap	March 11, '04
L. A. Himes	Feb. 27, '04
Harry Johnston	Sept. 18, '03
H. E. Dell	Feb. 20, '04
M. S. McNeal	July 17, '03
Alvah P. Querry	June 6, '03
D. B. Miller	April 1, '03
Harper W. Stever	March 23, '04
Miss Minerva Wilson	June 23, '03
M. L. Rex	March 1, '03
Elmer Bowman	March 25, '03
Oliver M. Stever	Jan. 10, '04
S. A. Mansberger	Dec. 1, '03
Mrs. O. L. Kistler	April 1, '04
Webster Curfman	Feb. 3, '04
Mrs. Daniel Parsons	Feb. 27, '03
Samuel Hatfield	April 24, '04
Mrs. E. L. Corbin	April 9, '04
Michael S. Bowman	April 2, '04
Isaac Dell	May 8, '03
W. A. Parker	April 24, '03
S. B. Hooper	Jan. 12, '04
Elbe Coder	Oct. 1, '03
Wm. Matthews	July 1, '03
Mrs. T. M. Wright	Sept. 1, '03
Harry G. Wakefield	Oct. 7, '03
J. G. Gillam	April 1, '03
Silas Bush	Aug. 14, '03

LOW RATES TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

Special Ten-day Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for low-rate ten-day excursions from Pittsburg and points in Western Pennsylvania to Washington April 16 and May 21. Round-trip tickets will be sold at rates quoted below, good going on special train indicated, or on train No. 4, leaving Pittsburg at 9.00 P. M., and carrying through sleeping cars to Washington. Special train of through parlor cars and coaches will be run from Pittsburg on the following schedule:—

	Train Leaves.		Rate.
Altoona	11.40	A. M.	$8 70
Bellwood	f 11.52	"	8 50
Tyrone	12.03	P. M.	8 25
Huntingdon	12.35	"	7 65
Mt. Union	f 12.54	"	7 30
Lewistown Junction	1.33	"	6 55
Mifflin	f 1.50	"	6 20
Newport	f 2.24	"	5 50
Duncannon	f 2.44	"	5.20
Washington ..... Arrive	7.15	"	.....

"f" Stops only on notice to Agent.

Tickets will be good returning on any regular train except the New York and Chicago Limited, until April 25 and May 30, inclusive, and to stop off at Baltimore within limit.

Should the number of passengers not be sufficient to warrant the running of a special train, the company reserves the right to carry participants on regular train.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg at Union Ticket Office, 360 Fifth Avenue, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to agents or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg. 4 1-2t

Danger of Colds and Grip

The greatest danger from colds and grip is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. It will cure a cold or an attack of the grip in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Marriage Licenses.

H. B. Edwards and Edith Houser, both of Hopewell township.

Elmer C. Shaver, Robertsdale, and Grace Cutshall, Broad Top City.

James E. Galbraith, Youngwood, Westmeland county, and Annie M. Golden, Hopewell.

W. G. Snyder and Florence David, both Juniata township.

James C. Smiley and Mary M. Fagan, both of Huntingdon.

Cyrus A. Couch, Miller township, and Ida L. Keller, Morris township.

John R. States and Lois Craig, both of Huntingdon.

Frank Robinson, Shade Gap, and Blanche Parsons, Salem, Pa.

Roy Bair and Mary Pearl Querry, both of Mapleton.

E. W. Hoover, Grafton, and Mary C. Horton, Dudley, Pa.

William Weaver, Saltillo, and F. Jennie Ramsey, Clay township.

John Reihart and Lizzie Ferrenberg, both of Maddenville, Pa.

Samuel A. Uttley, Orbisonia, and Viva M. Swope, Hill Valley.

School Reports.

Following are reports of rooms Nos. 1 and 4 of the Mapleton borough schools for seventh month:

Monthly report of school No. 1. No. of pupils enrolled, males 15, females 13, total 28; average attendance, males 13, females 12, total 25; per cent. of attendance, males 95, females 90, total 93. Following pupils attended school every day during the month: Hummel McHugh, Fred O'Connor, Frank O'Connor, Harry Baker, Emery Brumbaugh, James McCarl, Vaughn Hooper, Harry Wicks, Claude Gillam, Nellie Werner, Zury Truax, Eva McCarl, Edith Henderson. Visitors, 8. Miss Frances Isenberg, teacher.

Monthly report of school No. 4. No. pupils enrolled, males 16, females 9, total 25; average attendance, males 11, females 7, total 18 per; cent. of attendance, males 88, females 80, total 84. The following pupils attended every day during the month: Chas. O'Connor, Chas. Shore, Clinton Dell, Roy O'Connor, Jettie Moore, Ella McHugh. Visitors, 9. Miss Emma Hamilton, teacher.

A Thoughtful Man.

M. M. Austin, of Winchester, Ind., knew what to do in the hour of need. His wife had such an unusual case of stomach and liver trouble, physicians could not help her. He thought of and tried Dr. King's New Life Pills and she got relief at once and was finally cured. Only 25c, at W. H. Spangler's store.

VERDICT IN BURDICK CASE

Judge Murphy Virtually Accuses Arthur R. Pennell.

HE HAD MOTIVE FOR MURDER

The Verdict Softened Somewhat by Saying Pennell, If Alive, Should Be Presumed Innocent Until Proved Guilty—Mrs. Hull and Mrs. Burdick Blamed by Judge—All Others Exonerated.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Police Judge Thomas Murphy handed down his decision in the Burdick murder inquest. While stating that the inquest had failed to prove the identity of the murderer the decision in referring to Arthur R. Pennell declared:

"Altogether the facts would in my opinion constitute just ground for suspicion on which a warran could be issued were he alive."

The evidence against Pennell was summed up by Judge Murphy as follows:

"Where is the motive for this awful crime?

"Mrs. Burdick loved Pennell and he apparently became infatuated with her. A few years ago Burdick learned the truth. A separation ensued. Because of love for his children, however, he took back his wife at that time and forgave the author of his wrong upon his promise to leave Buffalo. This promise and the promise which Mrs. Burdick made to her husband were shamelessly broken. Mr. Burdick finally told her that she must leave his house.

"This was in the early days of last December, and immediately thereafter he applied for a divorce. She was constrained to defend the suit by Pennell and issue would be joined in a very short time. Burdick had, which fact was known to Pennell, a batch of letters written by Pennell to Mrs. Burdick of such a gushing, lovesick, importuning nature that their publication meant complete humiliation and social ruin to their author. His, of all others, was the motive strong enough to incite a desperate mind already steeped in wrongdoing to so foul and cruel a murder.

"Did he do it? He returned from the dead man's wife the day before the murder. He was here that night. He was very much excited the next morning, and purchased a revolver. In one of his letters to Mrs. Burdick there is an express threat that he would kill her husband. The cashier and the bartender of a New York hotel have testified that he said he would kill a certain man. His wife had written Burdick a warning letter. Altogether these facts would, in my opinion, constitute just ground for suspicion on which a warrant could be issued were he alive.

"That would not mean, however, that he was guilty. He can never be placed on trial here, nor can his case ever be judicially determined. Let us be fair, then, to the dead as the law presumes us to be to the living. He must be presumed innocent until proved guilty."

Regarding Burdick the decision had this to say:

"The theory that Burdick had a woman guest in his 'den' that night has not been sustained by the evidence. It has not disclosed a single immoral act on his part. It portrays him as a loving father and a more than magnanimous and forgiving husband."

Mrs. Paine and Miss Marion Hutchinson, whose names have figured in the investigation, are exonerated in the opinion.

Regarding Mrs. Hull and Mrs. Burdick, Judge Murphy wrote:

"The actions of Mrs. Hull on that morning are inconsistent with a perfect want of knowledge of what had actually occurred. So little apparent feeling for the dead man, such an evident desire to cover up the crime and no disposition whatever to aid the authorities may be explainable, but has not been explained. The opening of the window from the inside would indicate a desire on the part of some one to give this crime the appearance of a burglar's work. It is our duty to censure Mrs. Burdick, but great as her wrong has been, great is her punishment."

While friends of Pennell criticise Judge Murphy's findings, the verdict has met with the warmest approval of disinterested citizens generally. The police say that they will continue to search for further evidence. District Attorney Coatsworth said:

"Judge Murphy's findings are well borne out by the testimony. I will not present the evidence to the Grand Jury."

DR. CRUM TAKES OFFICE.

Colored Man Assumes Charge of the Charleston Custom House.

Charleston, S. C.—W. D. Crum has taken charge of the Custom House as Collector of the Port. The Chief Inspector of Customs immediately resigned. There has been some talk here of possible application to the courts for a restraining order against Crum's exercise of the duties of his office.

It is said the feasibility of such action has been brough tto the notice of the Mayor, and it is said he has referred it to the Corporation Counsel for consideration and will report, but it is not thought anything will be done about it.

Arkansas Negro Lynched.

Frank Robertson, a negro, has been lynched at Bradley, Ark. Robertson was in jail. He confessed to the crime of arson. A party of twenty-five men rode into Bradley, overpowered the jailor, took possession of the negro and rode away with him.

BANK ROBBED OF $94,000

A Trusted Employe Arrested on Charges of Embezzlement.

Atlanta, Ga., Institution Will Not Suffer by the Misappropriations—Peculations Cover Many Years.

Atlanta, Ga.—G. Hallman Sims, collection clerk for the Capital City National Bank, has been placed under arrest by United States Deputy Marshal Scott upon a warrant sworn out by President Speer of the bank, charging Sims with embezzling a sum estimated at nearly $94,000.

Sims is now held at the Piedmont Hotel by the Deputy Marshal. The first suspicion of a shortage in his accounts arose a few days ago. Expert accountants immediately began work on the books, and it was soon disclosed that large sums had been abstracted at various times extending back several years.

Sims had been in the service of the bank for eight years and was regarded as one of its reliable employes. He was well known in Atlanta society.

The bank will not suffer by the misappropriation of the funds, as the amount is covered by bonds.

Prominent outside bankers have made a thorough examination of the bank's condition, and have given out a signed statement that it is absolutely safe. A portion of the defalcation is covered by Sims' bond, and he also owns some property, which will be turned over to the bank. The directors state that the amount of the defalcation has already been charged to undivided profits. National Bank Examiner De Saussure also states that the bank is in no danger.

Sims, who has admitted his guilt, will be prosecuted by the United States Government.

JUDGE NASON A SUICIDE.

Body of Missing Man Found in Woods Near Albany, N. Y.

Albany, N. Y.—The body of County Judge Henry T. Nason, of Rensselaer County, who had been missing from Troy, was found in a woods four and a half miles southwest of this city. A sponge fastened at his nose by a string tied round his head, and a chloroform bottle near by, showed that the judge had committed suicide. He was troubled with insomnia and cancer of the stomach.

Searching parties have been scouring this vicinity for several days, but could find no trace of the missing judge. Andrew Schilfarth, of this city, while hunting in Chamberlain's woods came upon the body in the bottom of a deep ravine. Beside it lay four bottles of laudanum and chloroform, one of which had evidently been used to saturate the sponge. A handsome gold watch, a considerable sum of money and a number of private papers were found on his person.

Coroner Schupp brought the body to Albany, and an autopsy was held, which confirmed the theory of suicide.

OKLAHOMA BANK ROBBED.

Three Men Blow Open a Safe and Get $8000 at Leger.

Lawton, Okla.—Three men arrived in Leger, a town twenty-five miles west of here, dressed in cowbow fashion, and spent their money freely. They cultivated the acquaintance of Roy Sammons, a clerk in the bank. A big Indian payment was due and the funds were in the bank.

At about 7 o'clock they went to the bank and forced the doors. One stood at the outer door, another stood at the rear, while the third went inside. He drilled a hole in the vault, forced an entrance, and blew open the safe. The noise attracted attention and a rush was made for the bank.

A fierce fight ensued, in which rifles and revolvers were used. One citizen, W. F. Robert, was fatally injured. The robbers secured a hand-car and their escape was made good. The bank officials say $8000 was taken.

FIRE KILLED FOUR CHILDREN.

Members of a Family of Nine Whose Home Was Destroyed.

Raleigh, N. C.—A tenant house on the land of I. H. Kearney, about two miles west of Franklin, was destroyed by fire. The house was occupied by Rufus Daniel, colored, his wife and seven children. Four of the children, who were sleeping up stairs, were burned to death.

The roof was falling in before the occupants of the lower room were awakened. There were no windows in the upper room, and the children, being cut off from the stairway by fire, were suffocated.

Cooks Steak With $300 Fire.

Mrs. Anna Law, of Trenton, N. J., cooked a 30-cent steak with a roll of greenbacks worth $300. Mrs. Law was going to Philadelphia on a shopping tour and drew $300 from the bank. She laid the money, which was enclosed in an envelope, on a table in the sitting room. She decided to breakfast on steak before leaving home, and gathering a handful of paper, kindled a fire in the kitchen stove. When the steak was cooked it dawned on Mrs. Law's mind that she had used the greenbacks for kindling. She gathered the ashes and took them to the mint in Philadelphia to find out if she could get her money back.

Judge Goodwin's Daughter a Suicide.

Miss Clara Goodwin, aged eighteen, daughter of Judge Goodwin, of Grand Tower, Ill., killed herself after a quarrel with her married sister, Mrs. Albert Adderly, with whom she had been making her home, at St. Louis, Mo. She shot herself in the heart.

PRESIDENT IN ENGINE CAB

Views the Pennsylvania Horseshoe Curve With Grimy Trainmen.

FIRST SPEECH AT HARRISBURG

Roosevelt Praises the Report of the Coal Strike Commission—The Good-Byes at Washington — German Envoy Among Those Who Saw Him Start on His Two-Months' Trip—His Engine Ride.

Pittsburg, Pa. — President Roosevelt viewed the scenery around the famous Horseshoe Curve from a seat in the cab of a locomotive attached to his special train, and after a ride of about fifty miles expressed himself as delighted with his experience. When his special reached Altoona the President alighted from his car and walked rapidly to the front of the train. Two engines were coupled to it, ready to pull the heavy cars over the Alleghany Mountains, and the President shook hands with the crews of each. He then climbed into the cab of the rear engine, No. 2408. In the cab with him were Secretary Loeb, Trainmaster A. Keiser, Special Engineer Robert McLaren, the regular engineer, H. T. McCormick and Fireman H. W. Hunter. As he took his seat the President remarked that, being a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, he thought he ought to take his turn at feeding the furnace, but he did not do so.

When Gallitzen, at the crest of the mountains, was reached, the front locomotive was detached from the train and the run to Seward was made with one engine. Here the President climbed down from his lofty seat, and after shaking hands with the engineers and firemen, went back to his car, rather dusty and grimy, but enthusiastic over his novel ride.

Outside of his ride on the engine the President passed an uneventful day, devoting a large portion of it to reading.

Brief stops were made at Baltimore, Harrisburg and Altoona; but only at Harrisburg did the President make a speech. A large crowd met his train at Harrisburg, and although no speech was scheduled for this place, Mr. Roosevelt appeared on the rear platform of his car and delivered a short address, which was received with many cheers.

He was greeted by a great crowd, including the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature and city officials. Senator Focht, of Union, on behalf of the Senate, presented greetings to the President. Senator Focht expressed regret that they were unable to welcome him at the Capitol, but were glad to welcome him in the shadow of Zion Lutheran Church, where the first Harrison was nominaced for the Presidency.

The President showed evidence of surprise at the reception. He spoke for more than five minutes, saying:

"I am very greatly touched and pleased by this greeting—a wholly unexpected one. I had not supposed that my speechmaking would begin before to-morrow. There is not much for me to say to you. I feel rather when I come here like sitting at the feet of Gamaliel and learning.

"The prosperity in which you of this State, you of this city, have so abundantly shared must come primarily from two sources—the individual skill and efficiency of the individual man, capitalist, or wageworker, working for himself as a foundation, but with upon it the superstructure of the men who, working not merely for themselves, but for one another.

"The President of the Senate was kind enough to speak of what has been done for the wageworker, and therefore the citizens as a whole, in this State. I go away from Washington with a light heart, very largely because of the admirable work done by the gentlemen on the Anthracite Strike Commission. And surely no publication by any association designed purely to teach a moral lesson to our people can be better worth scanning and learning than the document containing the conclusions of those men, and if as a people we will take to heart the lessons taught therein it will be the better for all of us.

"Fundamentally our interests are the same. Fundamentally you hurt or help some of our people and inevitably you hurt or help others. Fundamentally the most important lesson to be learned in our National life is the lesson of our solidarity of interests, and that every man of us, if he is fit to be a citizen of this Republic, must pull his own weight and must also do his best to help his brother at the same time."

Departure From Washington.

Washington, D. C.—With an enthusiastic farewell to the German Envoy and a facetious warning to Secretary Cortelyou to beware of the trusts, the President set off in high spirits for his two months' swinging around the circle. The special train left at 9.05, but the President was there and waiting for it ten minutes ahead of time. He found Secretaries Wilson, Hitchcock and Cortelyou there. Baron Speck von Sternburg also came to say good-bye to him. The train pulled out, followed by the cheers of a small crowd of people, who waved their handkerchiefs at the President and the other members of the party. There were several city detectives in the crowd, and on the train were four Secret Service men.

Prominent Merchant a Suicide.

Despondent because of ill-health, Francis T. Luqueer, Jr., of New York City, killed himself.

AN ALBANIAN OUTBREAK

Many Christians Murdered and Russian Consul Shot in the Back.

Severe Fighting at Mitrovitza, in Which the Rebels Were Repulsed—The Sultan Greatly Alarmed.

Vienna.—The rebellion in Macedonia is considered to have begun already, and the situation is expected to become worse. The Albanian movement is regarded as specially dangerous, because the Sultan will hardly dare to suppress it, he being surrounded by Albanian guards at the Yildiz Kiosk. It is therefore thought that the reform plan will remain a dead letter in Old Servia.

The report is confirmed that M. Stcherbina, the Russian Consul in Mitrovitza, was shot in the back by Albanian soldiers. It is estimated there are 20,000 Albanians under arms, and a general rising would be extremely serious.

Salonica, European Turkey.—Special trains with troops on board proceeded from Monastir and other places to Vucsteen, where severe fighting recently occurred. It is reported here that there were 200 casualties. Sixteen battalions of Anatolian Redifs have been ordered to Salonica.

Constantinople.—Details of the disturbances in North Albania show that the revolt which has broken out there against the reform scheme of the Powers is serious. Several thousand armed Albanians surrounded the town of Vucsteen, on the Mitrovitza-Uskub Railroad, and demanded the surrender of eleven Servian gendarmes who had been enlisted in agreement with the reform plans. The Governor surrendered the Servians, who were bound and taken to Pristina, after having been maltreated. A large number of the Servian inhabitants and bands of Albanians later surrounded Mitrovitza and serious fighting ensued with the Turkish garrison, consisting of 3000 troops. The fighting continued for two days, when the Albanians finally were repulsed with great loss.

The Albanian rising has caused a panic among the Christians of Old Servia. In Prilep, in consequence of the growing fanaticism of the Albanians, the Christians have closed their shops and schools and are preparing to seek refuge at Monastir. Many Christians have been murdered in the Prilep district in the last few days.

The outbreak made a great impression at the Palace. The Sultan was intensely exercised, and measures were immediately taken to watch the two Albanian battalions belonging to the Imperial Guard, on duty at the Yildiz Kiosk, in order to prevent disorder in the Palace.

The Grand Vizier called on the Russian Ambassador to express regret for the attack on M. Stcherbina, the Russian Consul-General in Mitrovitza. The Palace and the Foreign Office also conveyed their regrets to the Ambassador. The Sultan's Albanian body guard is jubilant at the attack on Mitrovitza.

RAILWAY MEN MAY STRIKE.

Judge Adams Dissolves the Injunction Granted to the Wabash Road.

St. Louis, Mo.—Judge Elmer B. Adams, of the United States District Court, dissolved the temporary injunction which he issued on March 3 at the instance of the Wabash Railway Company restraining the Brotherhoods of Railway Trainmen and Firemen from ordering a strike on that system. Thus the Wabash employes have won a big victory.

The keynote for an amicable settlement was sounded by Judge Adams himself in handing down his decision. He said:

"I cannot conclude this opinion without expressing the sincere wish of the Court that if the parties are unable to adjust their differences by such mutual concessions as are necessary to that end the offer made in open court by defendants' counsel to submit the question in dispute to the Board of Arbitration, provided for by the Act of Congress of 1898, will be speedily accepted and another instance of a rational and intelligent adjustment of a business difficulty be exhibited to an expectant public."

Judge Adams' decision, which contained more than 7000 words, occupied forty minutes in its delivery.

Judge Adams announced that his court would be in session and retain jurisdiction of the case, if desired, so that in the event of any interference with interstate commerce or the mail service all its lawful powers might be invoked.

MASSACRE BY TURKS.

Macedonian Committees Report a Whole Village Wiped Out.

Sofia.—The Macedonian committees report a fight, which they represent as a massacre near Istib. They say that Turkish troops attacked a band of thirty revolutionists in the village of Abalitche. They surrounded the village, razed every house with artillery and massacred all the inhabitants, without distinction.

Nevertheless, according to the report, they themselves lost more than the insurgents.

Honduras Battles Won by Treachery.

Fuller details of the capture of Puerto Cortez and San Pedro in Honduras by the Revolutionists give some interesting stories of the revolution there. Puerto Cortez and San Pedro both fell through treachery, the troops mutinying and killing their superior officers. The Revolutionists had been working among the garrison at Puerto Cortez and had won over most of the men when General Mulla, representing the Bonilla forces, appeared.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Disaster on a Broken Ferry.

Nathaniel Bougher and three horses were drowned in the Delaware at Raubsville, near Easton, while crossing the stream in a ferryboat. There were four horses and three men on the scow—Bougher, Elmer, Krietz and William Loux. When it reached the middle of the river it suddenly broke in two, throwing the men and horses into the river. Krietz and Loux were carried over a mile down the river and were finally rescued by a man in a bateaux. One of the horses swam a half mile down stream and reached the shore of Sand Island.

Must Have a Young Pastor.

The Official Board of the Mulberry Methodist Church, of Williamsport, has protested against the appointee given them by the Altoona Conference, the Rev. W. A. Houck, of Mount Carmel. They have telegraphed Mr. Houck not to come, as he will be paid no salary, and have also telegraphed their protest to Bishop Cranston and the presiding elder, Thomas Wilcox. The church asked for a young man, whereas Mr. Houck is one of the oldest preachers in the conference.

Chief of Guards Divo ced.

Major-General Charles Miller, commanding the National Guard of Pennsylvania, formerly a resident of Franklin, and one of the best-known men in the State, has been granted a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Adelaide A. Miller. The decree was handed down in court at Meadville. According to the agreement entered into by the parties to the case Mrs. Miller is to discontinue her subsequent suit for a divorce against the General.

Famous Old Bridge Closed.

The famous sixty-six-year-old Matsonford bridge across the Schuylkill from Conshohocken to West Conshohocken had to be closed to travel for at least a week, owing to the partial collapse of the high centre pier. Intertown traffic heretofore limited to a quarter mile each way was lengthened to sixteen miles in the interval, for all who have to make two trips a day.

Dypamite Gone; Perkasie Trembles.

Ten sticks of dynamite were stolen from the tool house of the Rockhill Industrial Company and the residents of Perkasie are now apprehensive of a wholesale robbery in their borough. The only successful robbery of the postoffice occurred directly after a lot of dynamite had been stolen from a tool house in the vicinity, and the explosive used on the postoffice.

Stop Worship to Save Lives.

One hundred members of the Paradise Episcopal Church left the services to fight fire that broke out in the home of N. R. Butler, general manager of the Paradise Brook Trout Hatchery, nearby. Mr. Butler and three sick children barely escaped with their lives.

The Oldest Village Blacksmith.

Samuel Winner, of Lahaska, is eighty-one years old, and has been the village blacksmith for sixty-four years consecutively. He is probably the oldest active smithy in the country, and has undoubtedly been at the business longer than any other man.

No Division of Horticulture.

The House bill establishing a Division of Horticulture, in the Department of Agriculture, and providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Horticulture, was defeated in the Senate at Harrisburg.

Robbers Get $950 in Cash.

During the absence of the family at church robbers broke into the house of Peter Baker, at Windsor, and stole nearly $50 in coin, $900 in notes and a $400 certificate on the Red Lion Bank.

Coal Strike Award Satisfies Them.

The Executive Board of District No. 9, United Mine Workers of America, met at Shamokin and practically decided to accept the recent award of the Coal Strike Commission.

All Through the State.

Emaus will have a new $12,000 canning factory.

Journeymen barbers of Norristown want shorter hours and more pay.

Perkasie will not use the $2000 loan voted for a stone crusher at the February election.

Only five miles of the trolley line between Lancaster and Reading remained to be completed.

It is asserted that 1500 more dwelling houses could be readily rented in Chester if they had been built.

Andrew Carnegie has given $750 toward a pipe organ for Avon United Brethren Church, at Lebanon.

Dr. R. S. Maison, of Chester, has been appointed quarantine officer for Delaware County by the State Board of Health.

Chester Hospital will probably receive $18,000 from the State, an increase of $500 over last year's appropriation.

The Police Committee of Allentown City Council reported unfavorably on the curfew ordinance and the report was sustained.

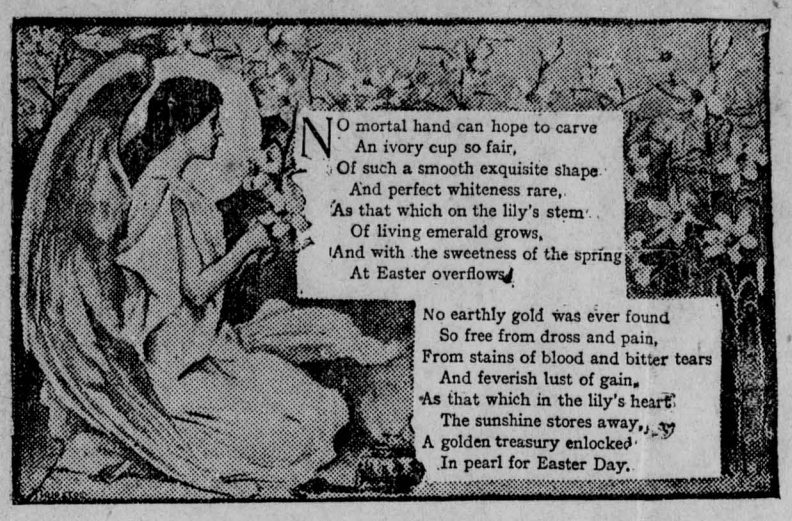
Cora Steinkerchner has been appointed postmaster at Drifting, Clearfield County, and A. M. Niely at Alumrock, Clarion County.

Demented and foiled in an attempt to slay his wife, Solomon Starrey, a farmer, drowned himself near Mont Alto, Franklin County.

The bones of a man supposed to be a victim of the Johnstown flood, nearly fourteen years ago, were found near Seward by some boys at play.

THE EASTER LILY.

BY MINNA IRVING.

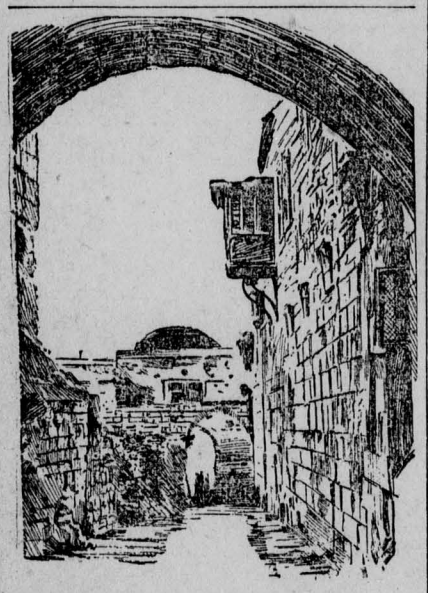

NO mortal hand can hope to carve
An ivory cup so fair,
Of such a smooth exquisite shape
And perfect whiteness rare,
As that which on the lily's stem
Of living emerald grows,
And with the sweetness of the spring
At Easter overflows.
No earthly gold was ever found
So free from dross and pain,
From stains of blood and bitter tears
And feverish lust of gain,
As that which in the lily's heart
The sunshine stores away,
A golden treasury enlocked
In pearl for Easter Day.

—From the Criterion.

SURELY nowhere on earth at present is the festival of Easter celebrated with greater pomp and enthusiasm than at Jerusalem by Jew, Mohometan and Christian alike, its symbolic meaning only slightly varied by the devotees of the world's three great faiths.

To the devout Jew it is still the Feast of Passover; to the Moslem it is the anniversary of Isaac's release from death on Mount Moriah; to the Christian it is infinitely more, for here are Gethsemane, Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre, which speaks to him most eloquently of the Resurrection.

Wonderful to Western eyes are those Easter ceremonies in the Orient. Rare-



THE PRETORIUM—PILATE'S HOUSE.

ly does the Greek and Latin festival fall upon the same date. It therefore happens that for weeks pilgrims from both churches pour into Jerusalem from the four quarters of the earth. Every hospice is crowded, every dwelling has its guest; and far out on the hills—especially on the western slope of Mount Olivet—innumerable white tents are pitched, as in the days of the Master. Every ship to Jaffa brings its hundreds; every road has its caravan of horses, camels, donkeys and dogs—Greek Christians, Moslem Arabs and foreign-born Jews, in voluble yet picturesque confusion, "going up to Jerusalem" as men went 3000 years ago.

In the Holy City the narrow streets are full to their utmost capacity, and thousands are outside the walls trying vainly to enter. It is a motley crowd, to be seen nowhere else, and to be seen even in Jerusalem at no other time.

All night processions of Russian pilgrims pass through the Jaffa gate to and from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. At times they sing, always one song, the "Song of the Resurrection." It begins with one low, wailing note, like the cry of the lost. By twos and threes and tens and hundreds the refrain is taken up, until the entire street, even to the Holy Sepulchre, is full of the mournful strain.

White as silver in the moonlight shines the tower of the Emperor's Church, its cross a pearl against the purple night sky, where great stars float like truant balloons. Like a huge shadow stands the Tower of David and the citadel.

Beyond the city one sees the pale breasts of the Hebron hills, where Abraham and Isaac lie at peace.

On the Wednesday preceding Easter the visitor wakes before sunrise, roused by what seems the wailing of babies. In the open square north of the Jaffa gate he sees huddled together as densely as they can stand flocks of sheep and goats, with their shepherds, all the roads leading to the square alive with herds bleating piteously and half strangled with thirst and the white alkaline dust of Jerusalem. Thousands are here already; thousands more are on their weary way, for it is "a sheep to a man" in Moslem land. The herders are loud voiced and quarrelsome; they fight each other for best places, beat their own flocks and others', and turn the morning into a sort of Hades of cursing and confusion.

No man would guess that this scene is the beginning of a religious celebration which extends over every inch of Mahometan territory on earth. It is the preparation for Kurban Bairam.

On this day every Moslem, rich or poor, must buy a sheep or goat for the sacrifice on Thursday, and before 6 a. m. crowds of gayly dressed and turbaned Moslems gather about the animals, lifting them, pinching their backs, pulling their wool, haggling, vociferating and bargaining with the herders for choice.

A great flock of fleecy white sheep vanishes in ten minutes, bought by one man, probably the Mufti or his agent or one of the two great ruling houses of Jerusalem—Khalidi or Houssani—for according to a man's rank and position must be the number of sheep bought.

Here a little black kid has been purchased by a fellah of the lowest grade, brutal of face and dirty of garment, yet, like all his race, absolutely faithful to the custom of his sect.

Often the animals must be carried away by main force in the arms of the Arabs, because they cannot be driven from their shepherds. Hour after hour the sale continues, the magnificence of embroidery and sumptuousness of color displayed by buyers in holiday finery contrasting keenly with the rags, dirt and squalor of the shepherds.

All these sheep are to be killed and eaten on Thursday, yet no man may eat of his own sacrifice. After death the sheep must be distributed among friends, neighbors and the poor, every man's table supplied at another's expense. At Muna, near Mecca, this scene changes somewhat. Here each grown man must slay his own sheep with his own hand, fling it over his shoulder and fly, not looking back, leaving it to decay in the tropic sun and become a menace to life not alone in Muna, but to the verge of pilgrimdom; or the sheep may be taken for food by the poor to sustain what wretched life the cholera may spare.

Among Christians Thursday preceding Easter is a day of magnificent ceremonial. Before 8 a. m. a dense crowd fills the court in front of the Holy Sepulchre, covers the staircases, outflows upon the roofs and balconies, and fills every niche which offers support for a toe. It is the day of footwashing, and the ceremony takes place on a platform in the centre of a court, the Greek Patriarch and twelve priests performing it with great pomp and dignity.

Their robes are magnificent with gold embroidery. Jewels dazzle the eye, tender strains of music touch the heart, and in the closing moments of the scene a flock of doves drops into the court and circles about the head of the Patriarch.

In the Armenian Church, built on the site and largely out of the debris of Herod's palace, the same ceremony takes place in the afternoon; and as this church is the richest and most magnificent of all Oriental Christendom, it is a wonderful pageant, with the priests, in dazzling vestments, surrounding the Patriarch at the high altar, the golden lamps, the votive offerings and the gold mosaics of the walls.

Good Friday brings the procession of Neby Moussa, in which all male Mahometans must join who can, going out from the Mosque of Omar—which has been closed to infidels since Wednesday morning—pasing eastward through St. Stephen's gate, the holy green flags flying, bands playing, Turk-

DAVID'S OR ZION'S GATE.

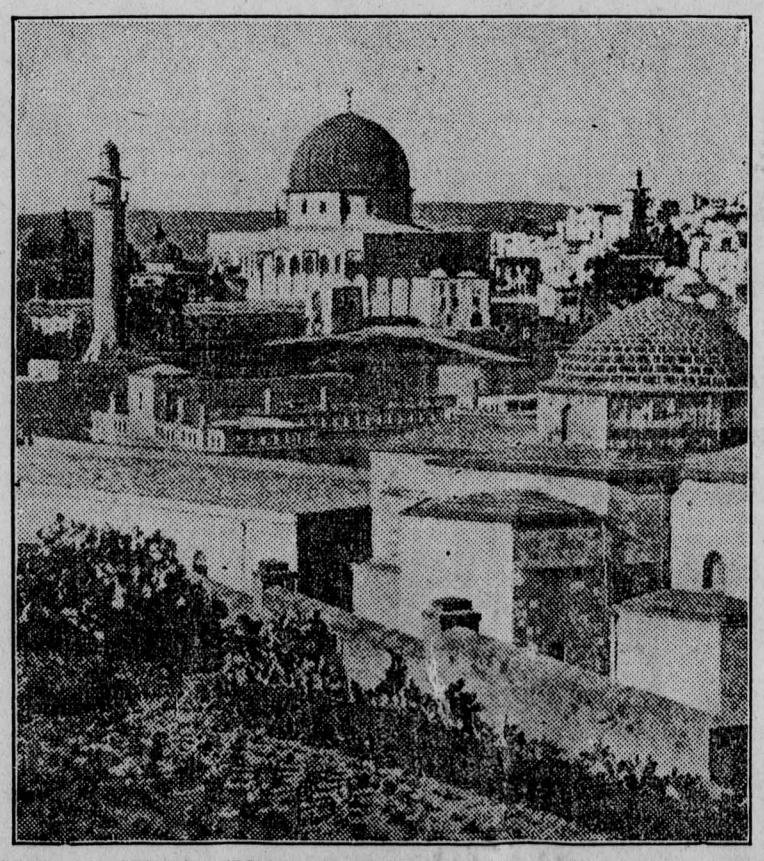
ish troops escorting, attended by the Governor of Jerusalem and the Mufti, who is the head of the Mahometan Church.

All the Moslem youth of the city, in superb robes and on horseback if rich, on foot if poor, follow this procession down the eastern road into the Valley of Siloam, over the brook Kedron, past Gethsemane and over the south spur of the Mount of Olives, winding in and out among the gray-green olive groves and over brown hills like a wonderful glittering serpent or another conquering Crusader's army going to worship God at the tomb of Moses.

With this procession, which marches twenty miles and remains a week, may go no women, but Neby Moussa Day is the sole time of the year when if a chance breeze lifts a Muslimmi's veil and shows her blushing loveliness to the brave youths passing at her feet Allah will forgive.

While this pageant passes, all devout Christendom seems gathering at the Holy Sepulchre. It is estimated that this year 12,000 Greek Christians from Russia are seeking salvation in Jerusalem in company with 2000 from Egypt, a few hundred from India, 800 Americans and about 3000 nondescripts of various nationalities, all pilgrims to the sacred shrine.

On the night of Good Friday at least 10,000 pilgrims will lie, sit, stand or kneel on the stone floors and benches, in the galleries and cloisters, on the balconies and roofs and staircases or in the outer court of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre—silent, prayerful, immovable, waiting for dawn. All night the streets will resound with the "Resurrection Hymn," which on Easter is changed to the triumphal "Christos voshres! Christos voshres!" ("Christ is risen!") And this chorus is the crowning glory of Greek Easter.—New York World.



MOSQUE OF OMAR, JERUSALEM, SUPPOSED TO COVER SITE OF TEMPLE.

ECCE HOMO.

EASTER BELLS.

BY MADELINE S. BRIDGES.

Afar and near us, the sound of bells!
The air is throbbing from sea to sea,
With the passionate thrill of a song that tells
The glory that was, and that is to be!
Echoing sweet, over wilds and dells,
From tower and steeple, from street and town—
From lonely villages nestled down
At the foot of the mountains, rough and bare.
Ah! the wilderness blossoms to-day anew—
The heart's bleak desert is glad again;
And roses bloom where the brambles grew—
The earth has forgotten her grief and pain
In this benediction of heavenly calm!
Hark! floating out on the listening air
The myriad cadences of prayer;
Praise and ritual, chant and psalm,
Swelling the world-wide Easter-song
That dies, in a dream, the clouds among!

DONE IN CREPE PAPER.

Up-to-Date Trifles Wrought For Easter-Time.

Quite endless seem the possibilities of crepe and tissue paper. The making of flowers grows more and more perfect, not to mention taking on greater variety, until one wonders at the resources of those who are continually evolving these pretty conceits. A number of the fascinating things serve as well for German favors as for Easter giving and feasting. While these papers are usually in floral forms they are by no means limited to them, all sorts of charming schemes being worked out to perfection.

MADE OF CREPE PAPER.

"Easter" Surprises in Serving Ice Cream

Beside the conventionalized presentation of ice cream in the mold of an Easter rabbit or a large Easter egg, colored chocolate, violet, orange or rose, we have more and additional resources this year for the Easter party. One party will be served with individual ice creams frozen and molded in the shape of Easter lilies. The Bermuda lily makes a capital design. The children appreciate the suggestion and like the generous size of their portion.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR APRIL 12.

Subject: The Resurrection, 1 Cor. xv., 20, 21, 50-58—Golden Text, 1 Cor. xv., 20—Memory Verses, 55-58 — Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Christ's resurrection affirmed (vs. 20, 21).

20. "Now is Christ risen." Paul begins this famous chapter with a marshaling of the proofs of the resurrection of Christ. He brings witness after witness, even 500 at one time, who, during the forty days between the resurrection and the ascension saw Jesus, touched Him, heard Him talk, ate with Him, walked with Him at different times in various places. And many of these witnesses were familiar acquaintances. Later on Paul himself met Jesus, saw Him, heard Him. Jesus must be alive. No event in all history has greater or more convincing proofs than that Jesus rose from the dead. Sight, hearing, touch, all combined in the proof. Then, the Christian church, and indeed every convert and every miracle, was a proof that a living Saviour was working in the world. "The First Fruits." The first fruits were the first ripe ears of grain, offered under the law (Lev. 23: 10, 11) as a grateful acknowledgement to God for His goodness. It was the pledge and promise of the whole harvest. So Christ's resurrection was the pledge that the whole resurrection harvest would follow. "That slept." A most beautiful and instructive term for death. Cemtery means sleeping place. Death is called a sleep because, 1. In both the person is unconscious of the worldly activity around him. 2. The soul continues to live, while the body is unconscious. 3. There is to be an awakening to new and fresh life. The very expression implies immortality.

21. "By man." It pleased God that in some way humanity should within itself, however aided with divinity, work out its own destiny, both for death and life, in Adam and in Christ. "Came death." Compare Rom. 5: 12-19, with the narrative in Gen. 3. "By man—the resurrection." Mortality came by Adam, immortality by Christ; so sure as all have been subjected to natural death by Adam, so sure shall all be raised again by Christ Jesus.

II. The incorruptible body (vs. 50-57).

50. "This I say." The apostle shows clearly that man in his present condition cannot enter the portals of eternal glory. "Flesh and blood." Man in his present state of infirmity and decay, with a body that is fragile and weak. "Cannot inherit." His nature is not capable of enduring the "eternal weight of glory." In order to be able to inhabit the eternal mansions man must be immortal. "Kingdom of God." Heaven; appropriately called the kingdom because He will reign there in undivided and perfect glory forever. "Neither doth," etc. Our ordinary flesh and blood is by its very nature destined to corruption. It is not with such flesh and blood that we can become partakers of the incorruptible life.

51, 52. "A mystery." A truth not known before, and even now that it is revealed it is too deep for human reason to fathom. "We." That is, the whole body of Christians who are candidates for the glorious resurrection. The use of the word "we" in this connection does not prove, as some seem to think, that the apostle expected to be alive at the coming of Christ. "Not all sleep." We shall not all die. "All be changed." Those who are alive at the day of judgment shall be changed so that their bodies will become spiritual bodies like the bodies of those who shall be raised from the dead. "Twinkling of an eye." In an instant of time; as soon as a person can wink. The resurrection of all the dead from the foundation of the world to that time, and the change of all the living then upon earth, shall be the work of a single moment. "Last trump." The trumpet will be sounded on the last great day to call the dead from their graves. It was probably never heard but once by human ears, and that was at Sinai (Ex. 19: 16-19).

53, 54. "This incorruptible." The mortal body is not destroyed and again created, but it is "clothed upon" with immortality. It receives an addition of qualities which it did not possess before. "Is written." In Isaiah 25: 8. "Swallowed up." Death is here personified and represented as a devouring being, swallowing up all the generations of men, and by the resurrection of the body and the destruction of the empire of death, God is represented as swallowing him up. "In victory." The victory over death and the grave will be complete. The changed body will be (1) incorruptible, (2) glorious, (3) powerful, (4) a spiritual body, (5) one like the body of the glorified Christ. What a time of victory that will be for the righteous!

55-57. "Thy sting." Quoted from Hosea 13: 14. Death is here represented as having a sting. "O grave—death." The R. V. also transposes the two members of this verse. "Sting—sin." Death could not have entered into the world if sin had not entered first, and it is sin that has armed death with its destroying force; by sin both body and soul are slain. "The law." That which gives sin its power is the fact that it is the transgression of the righteous law of an all-wise and all-holy being. There is not a ray of light in the law for the sinner; the law pronounces the death sentence and shows no mercy. "But." The sinner can rejoice that there is One who has made an atonement for sin and thus made it possible to deliver the transgressor from the curse and power of the law. This is done through the mercy of God, and we should give eternal thanks to His name for His unspeakable gift. He giveth the victory over Satan, death, hell and the grave.

III. The church astonished (v. 58). 58. "Therefore." We come now to the conclusion of this wonderful chapter. "Steadfast." Be settled and firm in your faith in the resurrection, which some (v. 12) are endeavoring to overthrow. "Unmovable." "Let nothing move you away from this hope of the gospel which is given unto you." "Always abounding." Steadfast means positive, intrinsic firmness; unmovable implies resistance to the mightiest outward pressures and fiercest onsets; abounding means energetic action. "Work of the Lord." That which the Lord required; all the duties of Christians. The conversion of sinners and the upbuilding of the church. "Ye know." Christians are a positive people. They do not live in uncertainty and doubt. "Not in vain." Your labor will be rewarded. There will be a resurrection and then you will be fully recompensed. The sentiment of the whole verse is that the hope of the resurrection and of future glory should stimulate us to great and self-denying efforts in honor of Him who has revealed that doctrine, and who purposes to reward us there. Other men are excited to great efforts by the hope of honor, pleasure or wealth; Christians should be excited to toil and self-denial by the prospect of immortal glory, by the assurance that their hopes are not in vain and will not deceive them.

Strength of Irish League.

The United Irish League claims to have 1326 branches.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THREE SPRINGS.

Harvey C. Starr, of Coalmont, spent Sunday with his brother, C. E. Starr, of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Noble, of Mt. Union, were guests of Mrs. Daniel Heck last week.

Miss Minerva Lane, of Altoona, visited her aunt, Mrs. Wilson Brown, a few days of last week.

Royer Heeter, of Pitcairn, was called home suddenly last week on account of the death of his sister, Jennie Heeter, of this place.

Rev. W. J. Sheaffer and family, who have resided here for the past four years, departed for Reedsville this week where he was sent. He is succeeded by Rev. Geo. Singer.

The Sons of Temperance held their election of officers for the coming quarter March 31, 1903. They are as follows: W. P., Ivan Wathan; W. A., Edward F. Lane; treasurer, Bruce T. Bence; Chap., Rev. G. W. Eminhizer; R. S., Miss Nellie Heeter; A. R. S., Miss Beulah A. Starr; Con., Miss Myrtle Shoe; Asst. Con., Miss Ethel Wathan; F. S., Miss Lena Latherow; I. S., Miss Ida Heeter; O. S., Arthur Covert. The division of this place is doing excellent work, four being iniated recently. We feel the need of continuing the work and lending a helping hand to any who have fallen by the way or grasped by the cold hand of intemperance.

Clay Park and Allen Cutshall, who went to New York city last Monday to purchased their spring goods, met with an accident which fortunately did not result in the death of Mr. Cutshall. Immediately upon reaching the city the two gentlemen boarded a trolley for the business part of the city. The trolley being so crowded they were compelled to remain on the steps or platform. However, they had not ridden very far when going round a curve the trolley going at such a terriffic speed could not check at this place but dashed on, and of course Mr. Cutshall being on the outside it threw him off, breaking his hip and injuring him also by the shock. He was made as comfortable as possible by those around him and soon removed to the hospital where he remained until Saturday when he was brought to his home in this place. His stricken wife has the sympaty of the community. Mr. Park escaped injury.

CASSVILLE.

Miss Amy Baker is visiting friends in Altoona this week.

Guy Weaver and sister, of Saltillo, were visitors to our town over Sabbath.

John Metcalf, of Sunbury, has been visiting his uncle, N. W. Greenland.

Mrs. A. J. Hamilton is at home after a lengthy visit to friends in Montoursville.

Dr. McClain and J. O. Heaton attended the meeting of the Cassville and Eagle Foundry lines Saturday afternoon at Beavertown.

Rev. Fleck preached Sabbath morning in the Lutheran church, and in the evening the Sabbath school rendered a beautiful Easter service. The anthems were excellent. The children did their best and reflected great credit on those who had drilled them. The decorations were fine and the large audience was well paid for coming.

LATTA GROVE.

April 4th, cold north wind.

Jos. H. Dell has been sowing his oats.

Mrs. Rebecca Walker visited friends at Saltillo and Three Springs last week.

William Wright, of Calvin, spent a few hours at the home of Geo. W. Taylor last Sunday.

Wagner's lower stave mill has been standing idle for a few days for want of men. Andy Crownover, one of the employes, cut his finger badly while running the edger at the lower mill. I. N. Querry is hauling staves, the road being so bad it takes two horses and two mules to haul a two-horse load.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident is narrated by John Oliver, of Philadelphia, as follows: "I was in an awful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite, growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Then I was advised to use Electric Bitters; to my great joy, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c, guaranteed at W. H. Spangler's store.

A Sad Accident.

We hereby give an account of the death of four young men in the London mines at DuBois, Pa., April 3, 1903: About 7.30 o'clock in the morning of the above named day as they were on their way to work the word came there was a fall of fire clay on the track where the cars were to pass. The mine boss got together as many company men as he could and said they were to go with him and clean up the fall in order to make a passage for the rope to pull the cars on their way. As they were working as willing workers do, the whole top roof fell, mangling the bodies and crushing the life out of four poor unfortunates and injuring four others. The dead are: George O. Truax, aged 23, motorman; Edward Frye, aged 24, motorman; William Phipps, aged 28, boss driver, and Earl Waggett, aged 12, trapper. The injured are: Theodore Cyphert, trapper, leg broken in several places and face crushed, may lose eye; John Meecham, helper for motorman, leg broken, and otherwise injured; William Mullholland, leg bruised; James Whittle, arm crushed.

As soon as the report was made there were many willing hands to help relieve their fellow workmen from the tons of fire clay and coal. It was twenty minutes before they got the coal off the Cyphert boy, but he still lives. His first words were, "Lay me down and take out George and Phipps." Still it took almost until 11 o'clock to get them all from under the pile of debris.

George O. Truax was a son of Newton and Maggie Truax, of Brisbin, Pa., formerly of Mapleton and vicinity. Mr. Truax was notified of the death of his son and started at once for DuBois, returning with the remains to Brisbin where the young man was born and lived all his life until five years ago, when he left his home for the place where he met his death. On Saturday afternoon at 3.23 o'clock the DuBois camp of the P. O. S. of A. took charge of the remains and conveyed them from his late and once happy home, 326 Rumberger avenue, to Clearfield, going in a body to the depot and a delegation of seven accompanied them to Clearfield. At Philipsburg the home camp, to which the deceased belonged, met and accompanied the remains to Houtzdale and to the home of his parents where the friends and relatives were awaiting their arrival.

Mr. Truax was a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Truax and Mrs. Delina Fields, of Mapleton, who were present at the interment of their beloved relative. He was married to Katherine Ward, October 24, 1900, took up housekeeping in DuBois and had worked from loader through all the dangerous workings around the mines and was at different times from one to another in all the responsible positions and at the time of his death was at the motors, one of the most responsible positions about the mines. He was beloved by all who knew him from the smallest boy to his head superintendent.

On Sunday afternoon the remains, in charge of the P. O. S. of A., were taken from his father's residence and after impressive services in the Church of God were laid to rest in the Odd Fellows' cemetery. He is mourned by a young and loving wife, father and mother, five brothers and three sisters. Besides his uncle and aunts mentioned, these people from a distance also attended the funeral: His brother-in-law and sister, Mr. Peter and Miss Ella Ward, of DuBois; Messrs. Lewis and George Brode, of Saxton; Mrs. Sadie Hughes, of Mapleton; Superintendent Reed and son, of Ramey, and the family of Lewis Reed, uncle of the unfortunate man.

Rev. Calor, officiating pastor of the Church of God, conducted the services, using for his text Jeremiah 9: 21.

N. T.

Torn Postage Stamped Barred.

The Postoffice department is preparing a book to be issued to persons doing business with the postoffie throughout the country. It is to be a sort of manual calling attention to matters which are not generally understood about the postoffice business.

One of the subjects treated will be the subject of torn stamps, on which, postoffice officials says, the ignorance of the public in almost universal. A torn stamp cannot be used, under the rules of the department, and yet thousands of people are in the habit, when a stamp has been accidentally torn, of pasting it together and putting it on an envelope. Envelopes so stamped are not permitted to be delivered, under the postal regulations.

The new stamped envelope is ready now and is being distributed to postoffices. There are four denominations, 1 cent, 2 cents, 4 cents and 5 cents. The 1-cent envelope has a green stamp in the form of a circle, with Franklin's bust in white. The 2-cent stamp is brick red, oval in shape, and has the bust of Washington in white. The 4-cent stamp is brown and square, with Grant's bust in white, and the 5-cent stamp, which is elliptically shaped, is blue, with Lincoln's bust in white.

MARRIED.

BAIR—QUERRY.—At the Presbyterian parsonage, Mount Union, Pa., on Wednesday, April 1, 1903, by Rev. H. W. Koehler, Roy Bair and Miss Mary Pearl Querry, both of Mapleton.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

G. CHAL PORT.

Huntingdon, Pa.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for associate judge, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

E. O. ROGERS.

Rockhill Borough.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphaus' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on May 6, 1903. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely September 3, 1903.

1. IRVIN. Inventory of the personal property of Samuel H. Irvin, late of Jackson township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Maria Irvin.
2. BOLLINGER. Inventory of the personal property of W. E. Bollinger, late of Orbisonia borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Margaret Bollinger.
3. ROLAND. Inventory of the personal property of Adam Roland, late of Union township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Jane Ann Roland.
4. MILLER. Inventory of the personal property of H. Snyder Miller, late of Henderson township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Margaret Miller.
5. ROYER. Inventory of the personal property of Lewis C. Royer, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Elizabeth G. Royer,
6. SHOFF. Inventory of the personal property of John S. Shoff, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, as taken by his widow Maude V. Shoff.
7. DELL. Inventory of the personal property of Jonathan Dell, late of Union township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Emeline Dell.
8. LOTZ. Inventory of the personal property of John C. Lotz, late of Shirleysburg borough, deceased, as taken by his widow Mary E. C. Lotz.

Clerk's Office, April 7, 1903. } E. E. ENYEART, Clerk Orphans' Court.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi May 6, 1903, and absolutely May 12, 1903.

1. HOFFMAN. First and final account of Jacob Hoffman, administrator of estate of George Hoffman, late of Carbon township, deceased.
2. TAYLOR. First and final account of Isaac M. Taylor and Eli E. Shore, executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Taylor, late of the township of Clay, deceased.
3. M'NEAL. Account of A. W. McNeal, trustee to sell the real estate of John McNeal, late of Clay township, deceased, with distribution annexed.
4. HALL. Account of Alice S. Smith, administratrix of the estate of James Hall, late of Oneida township, deceased, with distribution account attached.
5. GRAFFIUS. First and final account of John G. Porter, executor of the will of John Graffius, late of the borough of Petersburg, deceased.
6. EBERLE. First and final account of J. Byron Eberle, administrator c. t. a. of Catharine Eberle, late of West township, deceased, with distribution attached.
7. CROWELL. Final account of William Schofield, guardian of Morris Crowell, minor child of James Crowell, late of Birmingham, deceased, by Catharine Schofield, executrix of will of said William Schofield.
8. WAGNER. First and final account of John M. Drake, executor of Samuel Wagner, late of Clay township, deceased.
9. HESS. First and final account of Alex. P. White and John F. Hess, executors of Samuel Hess, late of the township of Oneida, deceased.
10. WILLIAMSON. First and final account of Mary C. Thompson and Rev. John C. Wilhelm, executors of Susannah Williamson, late of the borough of Petersburg, deceased.
11. BRENNEMAN. First and final account of A. W. Swope, administrator of Elizabeth Brenneman, late of Union township, deceased.
12. DOYLE. First and final account of K. Allen Lovell, executor of the last will of John A. Doyle, late of Huntingdon, deceased.
13. EYER. First and final account of Ellis G. Eyer and Edgar C. Eyer, executors of John Eyer, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
14. KRIDER. Second account of John M. Shank, administrator of Elizabeth Krider, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
15. BICKET. The final account of Robert C. Wilson, guardian of Milton A. Bicket, minor child of James and Ellen E. Bicket, deceased, said Milton A. Bicket being now of full age.
16. SHULTZ. The final account of H. H. Waite, administrator of Frank Shultz, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
17. EVANS. First account of Reuben T. Baker, guardian of Herbert and Mardin Evans, minor children of Wilson Evans, deceased.
18. KRIDER. The final account of M. L. Beck, administrator of John C. Krider, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
19. BARKLE. Account of S. S. Strong, administrator c. t. a. of estate of John Barkle, deceased, late of the borough of Orbisonia.
20. WILSON. First and final account of Alfred Porter, administrator c. t. a. of Harriet N. Wilson, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased, with distribution annexed.
21. GUTSHALL. First and final account of William Gutshall, one of the executors of Susannah Gutshall, late of Springfield township, deceased.
22. YOCUM. First and final account of Harry F. White, executor of the last will and testament of Martha J. Yocum, late of Juniata township, deceased.

Register's Office, April 7, 1903. } E. E. ENYEART, Register.

Our Great Guarantee :: Satisfaction or Money Back.

CORRECT EASTER ATTIRE.

Of the two sources from which to choose your Easter suit and overcoat, made to order and ready to wear, we think we can convince you that your choice should be HIGH ART INSURED CLOTHING.

You want all the exclusiveness, all the perfection of finish you expect of the highest grade custom-made clothing. You get all these things in High Art Insured Clothing, because it is nothing less than expertly hand-tailored clothing of the highest possible perfection.

Smart single and double-breast sack suits in fancy mixtures and fast black and blue, guaranteed all wool, $10 to $20.

Stylish top coats of covert, short and boxy, wide shoulders, close-fitting collars, $8 to $18.

If you are a tailor-made man, our custom department may be depended on to satisfy your taste and requirements in every particular. Prices are moderate for high-class work—$15 up, suit or overcoat.

Hats, neckwear, shirts and fancy hosiery for Easter. Proper gloves, too.

J. G. ISENBERG & SON,

Always Reliable.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
E. M. GREENE, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern
K. A. Lovell and John White.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

STANDING STONE
NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,
No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:

JOHN BREWSTER. President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. G. Gillam, L. M. Hagerty, C. R. McCarthy
J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson,
John Brewster, H. B. Brumbaugh.

Discount Day—Wednesday.

We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.

Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,
Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,
509 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

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All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
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No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. W. WITHINGTON,
PENSION ATTORNEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office. Address, Station G. 2m

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—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Stage - Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville - and - Mapleton.
The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.
J. FRANK PARK.

Are You Thinking
Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.
Wright & Dell.
NEW GOODS THIS WEEK
BARREL NEW MACKEREL
SECOND INVOICE OE WHITE FISH
10C. LOOSE ROASTED COFFEE
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED
EARLY ROSE POTATOES
WHITEWASH LIME
OIL CLOTH AND LINOLEUM
WALL PAPER
New goods in the general line arriving daily.
WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 8, 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 8, 1903.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . . . .	. . . . .	8 55	5 55
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . . . .	. . . . .	9 00	6 00
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . . . .	. . . . .	9 00	6 00
Philadelphia	11 20	4 25	7 10	8 40	11 40	8 25
Washington.	10 40	. . . . .	. . . . .	7 50	10 50	7 15
Baltimore	11 41	4 40	. . .	8 40	11 45	8 30
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	11 45	3 00	6 00	11 05
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	6 12	. .
Marysville.	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	6 17	. .
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 25	6 35	. .
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 45	7 02	. .
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	7 12	. .
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	7 21	. .
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	f1 07	. .	f4 12	7 37	. .
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 17	7 42	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	1 10	4 37	8 03	. .
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	R4 57	8 25	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f2 04	. .	. .	8 43	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 18	8 48	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f2 14	. .	. .	8 54	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	2 01	5 37	9 10	. .
Petersburg.	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	9 22	. .
Birm'gham.	f6 35	12 13	3 07	h2 34	16 09	9 45	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	2 40	6 14	9 50	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 33	10 06	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	3 10	6 50	10 22	2 25
Pittsburg	12 10	5 50	8 35	6 55	10 45	1 50	5 35
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. . .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 50
Altoona	4 40	6 25	7 10	11 40	2 05	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f4 52	. .	7 25	f11 52	2 19	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 04	6 47	7 43	12 03	2 35	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 08	. .	7 48	g12 07	2 40	6 32	x9 38
Petersburg.	f5 25	. .	8 12	. *	3 03	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 37	7 17	8 25	12 35	3 17	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	. .	. .	8 42	. .	3 35	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f5 51	. .	8 48	f12 54	3 42	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 01	. .	8 53	. .	3 47	7 34	. .
McVeytown.	6 17	. .	9 10	f1 14	4 08	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	6 38	m8 05	9 30	1 33	4 33	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	6 58	. .	9 52	f1 50	4 55	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 02	. .	9 56	. .	5 00	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 17	. .	10 11	. .	5 18	f8 48	. .
Millerstown.	7 26	. .	10 20	. .	5 28	f8 57	. .
Newport	7 35	. .	10 30	f2 24	5 39	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 00	. .	10 53	f2 44	6 08	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 13	. .	11 07	f2 56	6 26	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 18	. .	11 12	. .	6 32	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	8 30	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 45	10 00	1 00
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. . .	12 10	*3 11	6 00	9 45	2 30	. .
Washington	. .	1 15	*4 10	7 15	. .	4 05	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 20	. .	4 25
New York:							.
Desb's St.	2 13	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
Cort'dt St.	2 13	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
W. 23d St.	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	. .	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains are run as under:

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 p. m. daily, Altoona 1.05 a. m., Huntingdon 1.58 a. m.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 a. m., Philadelphia 7.17 a. m.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 a. m. daily, Altoona 11.08 a. m., Tyrone 11.32 a. m., Huntingdon 12.04 p. m., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

"m" coach section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"x" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 40 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.45 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 a. m. and 3 25 p. m. week days, and 6.50 p. m. daily.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.38 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.08 a. m. and 5.39 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager.

J. R. WOOD, General Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect November 26, 1900

NORTH	Mail No. 1 A.M.	Mail No. 3 P.M.	Irreg. No. 7 P.M.	Irreg. No. 5 A.M.	Sat. only No. 7 P.M.
Robertsdale	6 00	12 50	5 00	7 43	3 15
Cook's	6 12	1 02	5 10	7 55	3 26
Cole's	6 29	1 14	5 22	8 07	3 38
Saltillo	6 57	1 42	5 42	8 35	4 02
Three Springs	7 05	1 50	5 50	8 43	4 10
*Pogue	7 17	2 03	6 02	8 55	4 22
Rockhill	7 32	2 18	6 14	9 19	4 35
Shirley	7 47	2 35	. .	. .	. .
*Augh. Mills	7 57	2 44	. .	. .	. .
Mount Union	8 20	3 06	. .	. .	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SOUTH	Mail No. 2 a.m.	Mail No. 4 p.m.	Irreg. No. 6 a.m.	Irreg. No. 8 p.m.	Sat. only Reg. No. 8 p.m.
Mount Union	9 00	4 06	. .	. .	. .
*Augh. Mills	9 16	4 21	. .	. .	. .
Shirley	9 25	4 29	. .	. .	. .
Rockhill	9 45	4 44	5 30	2 20	1 00
*Pogue	9 57	5 07	5 40	2 32	1 13
Three Springs	10 10	5 21	5 50	2 44	1 25
Saltillo	10 19	5 42	5 56	2 51	1 42
Cole's	10 49	6 12	6 29	3 19	2 00
Cook's	11 04	6 24	6 39	3 31	2 12
Robertsdale	11 19	6 36	6 50	3 43	2 25
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST Irreg. No. 12 p.m.	Mail No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	EAST Irreg. No. 9 a.m.	Mail No. 11 p.m
5 50	7 20	l, . . Rockhill . . A	6 25	4 55
5 43	7 13	. *Blacklog .	6 32	5 02
5 35	7 05	. *Cedar Rock .	6 40	5 10
5 31	7 01	. *Locke Valley.	6 44	5 14
5 25	6 55	. *Shade Gap .	6 50	5 20

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

*Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

MORE LIVES ARE SAVED ...BY USING...

Dr. King's New Discovery,

...FOR...

Consumption, Coughs and Colds

Than By All Other Throat And Lung Remedies Combined.

This wonderful medicine positively cures Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pneumonia, Hay Fever, Pleurisy, LaGrippe, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough. NO CURE. NO PAY. Price 50c. & $1. Trial Bottle Free.

Must Not Use Seines.

The Fish Commission has issued notices that the act allowing the use of seines for fishing having been repealed, all persons detected in using them will be punished and the fish wardens are directed to be active. H. C. Demuth, secretary of the commission, said:

"The act to allow the use of seines was passed at the suggestion of people who said they wanted to catch suckers and eels, which are not game fish, and do not take the hook of the angler. It was provided that bass and other game fish which were found in the nets should be returned. But experience has shown that all war fish that came into nets and the seines were depopulating the river.

"It was reported that in the Susquehanna river above Harrisburg this spring that the seiners ostensibly fishing for suckers caught barrels of bass and river salmon and sold them in the city market. There is no use of trying to stock streams if illegal netting is permitted."

An old fisherman remarked that the Fish Commission must get down to the fine points of the Game Commission if they wanted to protect the fish. "Take the average man," he said, "who uses a seine and he catches a lot of bass out of season, or in it for that matter, and if there is nobody looking to enforce the law he is not going to throw them back."

Secretary Jacob Kalbfus, of the Pennsylvania Commission, said: "It is impossible to draw distinctions we found out. If game is to be protected there must be no loophole, and it is the same with fish. The prohibition of the sale of game has done wonders in the way of preserving them. It used to be that under the guise of bear hunting some men would kill deer, but that is stopped, and to stop bass catching under the guise of fishing for suckers is in the same line."

The Fish Question.

A writer gives the following fish story to the Pittsburg *Dispatch* of last Sunday:

My friend Dave has undertaken to settle the fish question for all time, which is a good Lenten resolution.

Do fishes feel? He asks, and answers: They do. He says the fact can be proved by sticking a pin first into a pencil and then into the fish. The fish will get out of the way. Fishes will also become violently agitated (and who can blame them?) when a couple of electrtc wires are into a fish bowl.

Besides sight and feeling, says Dave, fishes have three other senses: Hearing, taste and sense of humor. The fish proves the last by nibbling at a bent pin when he could have a whack at a $40 fishing outfit. But hear him:

"Last summer a finny old jokesmith who haunted the Juniata near Ryde was found on the banks in front of the Juniata Fishing Club. For years the club members had tried to land the bass, but the wily old fellow lived on, accumulating hooks in his interior and contempt for humanity.

"In life the old fellow found his chief joy in jumping out of the water near the boat after imaginary flies. He was seriously reported to be anywhere from three to fifteen feet in length. The club member who found the fish on the bank avers that the bass winked one eye and wiggled his tail as if to say: 'Old age got me at last. When I felt that I was not long for the strenuous I came here to give up the ghost and what club property I may have accumulated during the years you boys have been here amusing me.'

"Inside the fish, which measured 39 inches, there were found several dozen hooks, reels, a corkstrew and a piece of bamboo."

Personally I don't know which side Dave defends.

SEVERE ATTACK OF GRIP

Cured by One Bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

"When I had an attack of the grip last winter (the second one) I actually cured mysely with one bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says Frank W Perry, Editor of the *Enterprise*, Shortsville, N. Y. "This is the honest truth. I at times kept from coughing myself to pieces by taking a teaspoonful of this remedy, and when the coughing spell would come on at night I would take a dose and it seemed that in the briefest interval the cough would pass off and I would go to sleep perfectly free from cough and its accompanying pains. To say that the remedy acted as a most agreeable surprise is putting it very mildly. I had no idea that it would or could knock out the grip, simply because I had never tried it for such a purpose, but it did, and it seemed with the second attack of coughing the remedy caused it to not only be of less duration, but the pains were far less severe, and I had not used the contents of one bottle before Mr. Grip had bid me adieu." For sale by J. G. Gillam

Makes a Clean Sweep.

There's nothing like doing a thing thoroughly. Of all the Salves you ever heard of, Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best. It sweeps away and cures Burns, Sores, Bruises, Cuts, Boils, Ulcers, Skin Eruptions and Piles. It's only 25c, and guaranteed to give satisfaction by W. H. Spangler.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL.

MAY TERM, 1903.

FIRST WEEK, FIRST MONDAY AND 4TH DAY.

John C. Beers vs. John C. States.

John T. Lucas vs. Geo. G. Hutchison.

James Spear Stove and Heating Company vs. R. W. Jacobs.

Andrew P. Simpson vs. Eliza H. Green.

Tuscarora Fertilizer Company vs. G. W. Bowser and W. H. Lightner, trading in the firm name of Bowser and Lightner.

American Road Machine Co. for use Amanda J. Crites vs. the township of Shirley.

Lizzie Binnix, extr. of John W. Binnix, deed for use Amanda J. Crites vs. the township of Shirley.

The Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company vs. J. W. Norris.

Alex. Wike vs. W. H. Wolverton.

SECOND WEEK, SECOND MONDAY, 11TH DAY.

The County of Huntingdon vs. Robert Mason, C. K. Horton and George W. Taylor.

T. H. Adams, W. T. Bell, T. A. Appleby, R. J. Faust and Charles Stratford vs. William DeFrehn and R. A. DeFrehn.

Lottie Sanford vs. The Township of Spruce Creek.

Sam'l T. Brown, executor of last will and testament of Jacob Black, deceased, for use of Jno. Flenner, executor, now for use of Sam'l Smiley vs. Ellis Iddings.

I. K. Little vs. The Saxton Water Company.

Ella Newman vs. Mary Snack and Louisa Hawn.

Commonwealth for use of Mattie Berrier vs. Richard Berrier, George Goshorn, Alex. Berrier, with notice to Richard Berrier, terre tenant.

Harry F. White, executor of Martha J. Yocum vs. Alonza B. Yocum.

George W. Acker vs Robert Mason.

Charles C. Brewster vs. Margaret McPherran and Al. McPheran, her husband, and Pauline O. Decker.

Joel Hicks vs. Harbison-Walker Company.

Mrs. Martha Grady, formerly Martha Robley, and Elliott Robley, extrs. of Elliott Robley, late of Huntingdon county, vs. Eli Eichelberger, M. W. Isenberg, John G. Gillam, Frank O'Connor, A. B. Gillam, Benj. O'Connor and Wm. O'Connor, trading and doing business as the Keystone Sand Company, Limited.

Samuel B. Waite and Mary M. Waite by her next friend Chas. Waite vs. the township of Spruce Creek.

C. H. Glazier vs. John K. Brumbaugh and Jeremiah Keith, admr. of James Keith, deceased.

Mary Brumbaugh vs. Jeremiah Keith, admr. of James Keith, deceased, late of Penn township.

Thomas H. Black vs. Robert Wakefield.

Daniel Snyder vs. the borough of Mount Union.

Elizabeth Black vs. Robert Wakefield.

A Great Sensation.

There was a big sensation in Leesville, Ind., when W. H. Brown of that place, who was expected to die, had his life saved by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. He writes: "I endured insufferable agonies from Asthma, but your New Discovery gave me immediate relief and soon thereafter effected a complete cure." Similar cures of Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Grip are numerous. It's the peerless remedy for all throat and lung troubles. Price 50c, and $1.00. Guaranteed by W. H. Spangler. Trial bottles free.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

Officers:

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T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier,

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

To the Good People

Of Mapleton and Vicinity.

I want to say that the Heidel Furniture Co. having dissolved, I have purchased the entire stock, leases and accounts of the same and will continue the sale of

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets

and a full line of general merchandise at the same place.

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets and many other goods sold on the installment plan, or for cash as may suit the purchaser. A call to see our goods is solicited.

T. A. APPLEBY,

Water Street,

Mount Union, Pa.

William Reed & Sons.

Our Great Annual Lace Curtain Sale

3 Days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 9, 10 and 11.

Our Lace Curtain Sales hardly need an introductory speech as they are so well and favorably known, but we might say that for this sale we have gathered together the greatest values we have ever had. A few prices will convince you and if in need of Curtains now is the time to save money.

We will offer 50 pairs at . . . . . 25c a pair.
We will offer 50 pairs at . . . . . 35c a pair.
We will offer 50 pairs at . . . . . 50c a pair.
A large lot at . . . . . 75c a pair.
A large lot at . . . . . $1.00 a pair.

A large lot of from 2 to 5 pairs will be closed out at less than cost. These range in price from $1.00 to $5.00 a pair.

Never before has our Carpet business opened so early and remnants are already accumulating. These must go. So in addition with the Lace Curtain Sale we will offer

A Lot of Carpet Remnants

From 3 to 5 yards, at HALF PRICE. Several pieces strictly all wool Ingrain carpets, 65c, reduced to 45c.

A lot of Brussels Carpet, 60c, at . . . . . 35c.
A lot of Brussels Carpet, 56c, at . . . . . 48c.
A lot of Rugs reduced to . . . . . 20, 25, 50 and 65c.

A Large Lot of Matting

In from 3 to 10 yard pieces, at half price.
A lot of Mattings, 8 to 15 yard pieces, reduced from 20c and 25c to 15c.
A lot of Mattings reduced from fifteen cents to ten cents.
Don't forget the date and come. You can't make money easier.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 10 and 11, 1903.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Prices are Reduced

ALL THROUGH THE STORE.

In order to make room for new goods now coming in, we have reduced prices on all Dress Goods.

Dress Goods that was 25c yd., reduced to 15c yd.
Best Calicos reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Ginghams reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Muslin, yd. wide, from 5c to 8c per yard.

BOYS' SUITS, Ages 5 to 12 Years

Regular prices ranged from $1.25 to $3.50; will be sold regardless of cost. Persons desiring to buy Boys' Suits have the opportunity here of receiving double value for their money. Come early as they will not be here long at the greatly reduced prices at which we are offering them.

GROCERIES.

Package Coffee, - - - 11c per pound.
Loose Coffee, - - - - 15c per pound.
Granulated Sugar, - - - 5½c per pound.
Soft White Sugar, - - - 5c per pound.

EVAPORATED FRUIT.

Extra Fine Peaches, - - 10c per pound.
Apricots, - - - - 10c per pound.
Best California Prunes - - 10c per pound.

Visit our store and examine goods. You will find prices right.

Main St J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton.

PRIVATE SALE.—A. Luther Smith will sell at private sale ¾ of a mile north of Latta Grove, 17,000 casing brick and 1,000 flue brick, finishing lumber of the best quality for a house, and nails, hinges, glass, putty, etc. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire or write to GEO. L. SMITH, Latta Grove, Pa.
March 3, 1903. 6t

FOR SALE—A good Brick House with seven rooms, lot 50x150 feet, situate in Mapleton Borough. ALSO two lots 50x150, each adjoining the above lot. A good chance either for a home or investment. These lots are all planted with the choicest fruit trees and vines, it being the George Godard homestead. Inquire of or write B. FRANK GODARD, executor, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

10-Piece Decorated Toilet Sets at $2.50

A lot of shoes, all kinds at less than wholesale prices. We have a fine line of Queensware, Granite, Tin, Wood, Willow and Nickel ware. Soap (toilet) at 1 cent per cake. Chocolate and Cream Candies at 10 cents per pound at

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

Before You Buy Your

FRUIT CAKE

AND

CANDY

for Christmas, see our line.

We have the largest assortment of Good Fresh Candy ever brought to this city, at all prices.

Our Fruit Cakes

are made from cleaned fruit by the best skilled bakers.

Give us a call.

GEO. W. FISHER,

Huntingdon, Pa.

EAT FISHER'S BREAD.

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Daily, by mail, - - - - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

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is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

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A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A STRONG AND UPLIFTING DISCOURSE BY THE REV. DONALD S. MACKAY.

Subject: "A Plea For the Simple Life"—Duty of the Pulpit to Sound a Warning Note in Regard to Modern Extravagance in Living.

NEW YORK CITY. — At the Collegiate Church, Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, Sunday morning, the minister, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, presented a strong sermon on "A Plea for the Simple Life." The text was from Matthew vi: 31-32: "Take no thought saying, 'What shall we eat? or What shall we drink? or Wherewithal shall we be clothed? For your heavenly Father knoweth." Dr. Mackay said:

Just 100 years ago, in 1803, William Wordsworth, the great English poet, then a young man and comparatively unknown, wrote a sonnet entitled "Plain Living and High Thinking." It is so significant that I quote it in full:

"O friend, I know not which way I must look
For comfort, being as I am opprest
To think that now our life is only drest
For show; mean handiwork of craftsman, cook,
Or groom! We must run glittering like a brook
In the open sunshine, or we are unblest!
The wealthiest man among us is the best!
No grandeur now in nature or in book
Delights us. Rapine, avarice, expense—
This is idolatry, and these we adore.
Plain living and high thinking are no more—
Hhe homely beauty of the good old cause
Is gone—our peace, our simple innocence,
And pure religion, breathing household laws."

The remarkable thing about these lines is that although describing the follies of 100 years ago, they are exactly applicable to the conditions of life to-day. What Wordsworth criticised so forcefully in 1803 is still prevalent in 1903. In spite of the vaunted progress of the nineteenth century, notwithstanding the enormous advance in every sphere of human activity, it is a sad commentary on our civilization that to-day we are just as much the slaves of vulgar ostentation as our fathers were when the last century still was young.

I need scarcely remind you how powerfully this same criticism of our over-elaborated life has been set forth in that remarkable little book by Charles Wagner, "The Simple Life." Everybody is reading it and admiring it, but not every one, I fear, is ready to accept its teaching. Wagner is a Protestant pastor in Paris, a man of keen sensibility, a prose poet, a shrewd philosopher and trenchant critic. In this latest book of his, "The Simple Life," he has put forward a plea to his fellow Parisians precisely as Wordsworth did to his contemporaries a century ago. Like Wordsworth, Wagner sees in the elaboration and complexity of modern life not merely a menace to the stability of the state, but to the intellectual and spiritual life of the individuals who compose the state. Nowhere, surely, is this complex life of luxurious pleasure seeking extravagance so visible as in this metropolis of the New World. Everywhere the drags are off, and the wheels of commerce and society are running wild. When the stoppage will come, as come it must, or how it will come, no one can tell, but that this career of extravagance in living, which New York has been following, especially for the past five years, is bound to end in catastrophe, moral and social, unless sanctified common sense interposes, it needs no prophet to predict. Already the shrewd, hard-headed men in Wall Street are scenting the approaching danger from the commercial standpoint. They tell us that the limit of over-capitalization and headstrong speculation is reached, and the reaction, unless it comes gradually and under proper control, will spell panic from the Atlantic to the Pacific. How true that may be as a commercial prediction I do not know; but from the standpoint of religion, in the interests of morality, the evil results of this over-elaborated mode of living, common even among the poor as well as the rich, are already with us. One does not require the vision of a seer to recognize them.

It is in the face of such conditions that the pulpit of to-day, if it be brave and true to its duty, is called upon to sound forth a warning note. It is indeed a thankless task for the preacher. He must say things, especially in a pulpit such as this, that will cut sharply the feelings, if not the consciences, of those whom he addresses. Nevertheless, because there is still a residuum of good sense even in the most extravagant of us, I venture this Lenten Sunday morning, in the name of Jesus Christ, to bring before you this plea for "plain living and high thinking."

My first remark is an obvious inference. Plain living is an absolute condition of high thinking. Strenuous thinking cannot come from pampered living. There can be no life of worthy thought where existence is loaded down with the vulgarities of luxury. Thought, which is the life of the soul, not only deteriorates, it dies when we make the cares of the body the be-all and the end-all of our days. The two most illiterate classes in society to-day are the abject poor, who by necessity must think of the needs of the body, and, therefore, can think of nothing else, and the idle rich, who by choice devote every hour of the day to the trivial problem of what they shall eat and what they shall drink and wherewithal they shall be clothed. "The body it is," says Bossuet, the great French preacher, in one of his sermons, "which drags us down from the loftier levels of thought, which chains us to the earth when we ought to be breathing the pure air of heaven." So it is that to-day we are putting an undue emphasis upon the merely outward life. We are elaborating the mere framework of the picture, ornamenting the gilded trappings, indifferent to the essentials which alone give lasting beauty to life and character.

What are some of the causes of this over-elaboration in the material comforts of life?

Primarily, there is the passion for luxury itself. We are to-day essentially a luxurious race. The pitiful thing is that we are proud of it. We boast about our luxury as something that lifts us above other nations. You meet people, for example, who go abroad, and when they return what is the burden of their conversation? Not to tell you of beautiful scenes of nature which they have visited, but to complain that, having gone abroad confessedly for change, they did not find anything exactly the same and just as comfortable as at their own fireside. They criticise the temperature of the houses and vividly describe to you the horrors of shivering in a temperature a little below the fever heat in which they live at home. They denounce the cooking and complain because at an altitude of 5000 feet in the Alps they did not find the delicacies which they were able to enjoy six months before the season in their own New York homes. We may smile at such things, and yet it is this craving for luxury that is destructive of high thinking. It produces a mental imbecility which is unable to appreciate those truths which give dignity to life and add strength to character.

What is luxury? It may be defined as whatever is costly and superfluous. And it is just this craving for what is costly and superfluous that is making this city a hot bed of extravagance.

But nevertheless the fact remains that in this foolish craving for things which are both costly and superfluous lies one fertile cause of the low-toned intellectual life of our time. Our passion for luxury is a mighty barrier in the way of "plain living and high thinking."

A second cause of this elaboration of life in our time is the spirit of social competition. Class vies with class for social supremacy. There is a vulgar ambition everywhere to "go one better" in the matter of functions and entertainments. Take, for instance, the case of a young married couple in good society, who have a certain limited income. One or two courses is open to them, either to give up all needless extravagance and devote themselves to building up a quiet home, or to give up the blessings of home life and hang on to the luxuries and pleasures of their set. Too often, under the spur of social competition, it is the latter course that is followed. Home life is deliberately, yes and criminally, sacrificed for social life, and social life, so chosen, becomes the vestibule through which many a young husband passes into the prison house of debt. Unconsciously often, such a man enters a race with his fashionable associates, and they, not his own personal comforts, create his standard of living. He must dress as well as they; he must entertain as lavishly as they; he must keep up the same pace as they. And meanwhile these associates of his are competing with another set just a little higher in the social scale, until society becomes a vulgar, feverish competition, in which every bid for notoriety is pampered, and every fine feeling is sacrificed. One has but to read the so-called society columns of any daily newspaper to witness the disgusting spectacle of this competitive spirit in the struggle for social supremacy. What place, under such conditions, is there for "plain living and high thinking."

A third cause for the elaboration of the material side of life in our time is the undue craving for pleasure. The emphatic words are undue craving. I am not advocating a sour puritanism or crabbed asceticism. Pleasure has, of course, its essential place in the scheme of right living, and to deny that place creates a reaction which, however ruinous, is inevitable. But in our time pleasure has become a tyranny. Its despotism has invaded every day of the week. It has no respect for time or seasons. It appeals to every passion of the soul, and by veiled suggestions it desecrates the holiest emotions of life. New York becomes every evening a vast Vanity Fair, where irrational and too often degraded pleasure lures men and women by the thousand to its gilded shrine, and before that shrine "high thinking and plain living" are nightly immolated.

These are some of the things which stand in the way of the simple life here in New York. What are some of the perils which must inevitably result?

This life of luxury and extravagance intensifies class distinction. The poor man, unable to share in these wanton extravagances, chafes beneath the restrictions, and hatred of his pampered betters bites at the ropes of separation. In Europe, where a certain hereditary distinction between the rich and the poor is recognized, this class bitterness is not so keen, but in a republic like ours, where every man feels himself as good as another, these ostentatious displays of luxurious extravagance become a hotbed of discontent in which anarchy and communish ferment. Some years ago a friend of mine was driving past one of the beautiful old homes in rural England, standing in its stately park. He asked the driver who lived there. "Oh," said the man, "we used to have lots of aristocratic company there. They had plenty of money and they spent it freely. We poor folks were well off then. But now the place belongs to a woman, and she is a Methodist, and everything is going to the bad." So spoke the countryman, and from his little view this loss of luxury and extravagance was all wrong, even for the poor man. But meanwhile there was another side to the picture. That estate also included a large tenement district in one of the worst portions of London. In wretched hovels surrounded by saloons and low resorts the miserable people paid their rents, exorbitant for such quarters, and these rents supplied the funds for the luxury and extravagance of the former owner. But now what has happened? The lady who owns the estate to-day is using her revenues, not for her own luxury, but in bettering these homes, in driving out these saloons, and in creating a new spirit of respect and love between her and her tenants. A few country yokels get less to spend for drink, but a great city population has more real joy of living, and the better class distinction between wealth and poverty is at an end.

A second penalty that we must pay for our extravagant modes of life is that they create unnatural appetites. The essence of an unnatural appetite is that it demands a constant stimulus. It needs to be pampered by new sensations, and in the effort to satisfy this false and unnatural appetite, we are inventing forms of amusement so foolish that even pagan Rome might exclaim with wonder, "Behold how these Christians amuse themselves!" Under such conditions, who cares for the simple manna of the wilderness, even though it come down from God, if he can fill himself with the flesh-pots of Egypt, even though he make himself a slave to do so?

Once more, one other penalty must be paid, and that is the heaviest of all. This mode of life is absolutely at variance with the spirit of the teaching of Jesus Christ. It is pagan, not Christian; it is barbaric, not civilized. No man who is honest in his effort to follow in the footsteps of Jesus Christ can live a life whose only thought is to satisfy the merely sensuous desires. What is the one dominant note in the example of Him who when He walked this earth had not where to lay His head, but this: that we should live simply, that we should deny ourselves daily, taking no thought of what we shall eat or what we shall drink or wherewithal we shall be clothed, for our heavenly Father knoweth. The way of the cross is the way of simple life; not the way of self-indulgence and vulgar extravagance, but the way which He walked with bleeding feet is the path along which we alone can find the joy of plain living and high thinking.

For some of us this secret of the simple life cannot be learned. We have dwelt too long in the cellar of our appetites, and the reek of the kitchen is in our brains. We must die as we have lived, in the tyranny of those tastes which our surroundings have stimulated. For such of us, plain living and high thinking are both alike impossible. But there are our children. Please God we need not, unless our imbecility has become epidemic, condemn our offspring to this nightmare of extravagance which has so shriveled our own intelligence. We can at least ask God's grace to help us to train the new generations in

"That homely beauty of the good old cause,
* * * in simple innocence
And pure religion, breathing household laws."

For them at least we can make the beauty of the simple life no poet's dream, but a divine evangel for the generation yet to come.

WOMAN'S GENTLE NATURE CALLS FOR GENTLE TREATMENT

Delicately formed and gently reared, women will find, in all the seasons of their lives, as maidens, wives, or mothers, that the one simple, wholesome remedy which acts gently and pleasantly and naturally, and which may be used with truly beneficial effects, under any conditions, when the system needs a laxative, is—Syrup of Figs. It is well known to be a simple combination of the laxative and carminative principles of plants with pleasant, aromatic liquids, which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system when its gentle cleansing is desired.

Many of the ills from which women suffer are of a transient nature and do not come from any organic trouble and it is pleasant to know that they yield so promptly to the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs, but when anything more than a laxative is needed it is best to consult the family physician and to avoid the old-time cathartics and loudly advertised nostrums of the present day. When one needs only to remove the strain, the torpor, the congestion, or similar ills, which attend upon a constipated condition of the system, use the true and gentle remedy—Syrup of Figs—and enjoy freedom from the depression, the aches and pains, colds and headaches, which are due to inactivity of the bowels.

Only those who buy the genuine Syrup of Figs can hope to get its beneficial effects and as a guarantee of the excellence of the remedy the full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is printed on the front of every package and without it any preparation offered as Syrup of Figs is fraudulent and should be declined. To those who know the quality of this excellent laxative, the offer of any substitute, when Syrup of Figs is called for, is always resented by a transfer of patronage to some first-class drug establishment, where they do not recommend, nor sell false brands, nor imitation remedies. The genuine article may be bought of all reliable druggists everywhere at 50 cents per bottle.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

A Story of Bjornsterne Bjornson.

One day while in Norway an opportunity was given to me, says a writer in the Cosmopolitan, to have verified the statement that the name of Bjornson means as much as the Norwegian flag. A battalion of Norwegian and Swedish cavalry, infantry and artillery, between three and four thousand strong, were returning from their maneuvers to their post in Christiania. In passing Aulestad, the general in command sent his adjutant in advance to beg Bjornson's permission to bring him an ovation.

With his family and guests assembled about him on the veranda, the monumental figure stood with bared head to receive the military greeting. As each regiment passed in review below, presenting arms as to their chieftain, there went up a deafening shout of personal salutation from each of the soldiers, who then joined in singing the national hymn, to whose author they were offering this spontaneous salute. There was the unique spectacle of a man in private life being accorded a military, spontaneous demonstration by the nation's army which a king might envy.

The love of the Norwegians for their poet and writer has its origin in the warm heart of the man himself. "Bjornson is so close to us," said a Norwegian one day. "He is in all our hearts, and we feel that his own heart and arms are open to us always. Both good and great, he would never do anything that was not good and noble, and we must love him." Thus do the hearts of the people go in the direction of their Northern Star, their Bjornsterne.

It flatters every man to have some one follow his advice. N. Y.—15

Weak?

"I suffered terribly and was extremely weak for 12 years. The doctors said my blood was all turning to water. At last I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was soon feeling all right again."
Mrs. J. W. Fiala, Hadlyme, Ct.

No matter how long you have been ill, nor how poorly you may be today, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take for purifying and enriching the blood.

Don't doubt it, put your whole trust in it, throw away everything else.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Our Friends.

Some men are your friends only so long as they can use you.—New York Herald.

ATLANTIC CITY.

A Unique City by-the-Sea.

Atlantic City has no season. It is perennial. It has broken a tradition: that a seashore resort is necessarily a summer resort. It took daring and imagination on the part of the first man who decided to spend his winter vacation at a famed summer place, and even more of the same qualities on the part of the hotel keeper who decided to keep his house open and provide lodgings for whoso might follow in the trail blazed by the daring innovator. The experiment succeeded a decade ago. The Gulf Stream made it so. Geographically Atlantic City is the most favored resort on the North Atlantic Coast. Its great temperature regulator is the Gulf Stream, which approaches the land nearer at this point than at any other place north of the Carolina coast. Thus the ocean winds that come breezing out of the east are tempered to the winter sojourner and made almost balmy and free from chill.

Put a pipe in your mouth, jam your hands snugly into your pockets, and take a turn along the board walk and notice the crowds. But for the absence of the light summer dresses, duck trousers and straw hats, it might be a cool morning in early summer. Business men, University of Pennsylvania undergraduates, trim young women in light furs and smart wraps, invalids in roller chairs, convalescents making slow progress on the arm of an attendant—all taking advantage of the invigorating ocean breezes.

There are fun and amusement a-plenty for the person who is seeking recreation and not health. The Casino has an excellent ballroom, and a commodious white marble swimming pool of sea water, warmed to a comfortable temperature for bathing, no matter what the season. There are bowling alleys and sun parlors with commanding views of the ocean and espanade. Three long ocean piers are additional places of resort and amusement. They are kept comfortably heated when the temperature demands. For the large contingent who devote their time to outdoor sports there are the golf links, of which Harry Vardon, the English champion, spoke so highly. The course is owned by the Country Club, but its courtesies are extended to hotel guests. A well-equipped clubhouse is on the grounds of the club. Fishing is kept up throughout the winter. The Horse Show draws thousands of visitors. To speak of the hotels is hardly necessary. They range from huge structures equipped with every convenience that luxury can command to quiet villas and boarding houses. They stand to satisfy the vagaries and demands of any applicant.—New York Post.

The New Jersey Central has a double daily service to Atlantic City from New York, leaving the latter city from foot of Liberty street at 9.40 a. m., 3.40 p. m. Send to C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, New York, for illustrated booklet and time table. It's free for the asking.

New Way to Fight a Duel.

It may be that it is all a joke, or it may be that a journey on the new Manchuria railway does involve a deadly risk. At any rate, a Russian paper reports that two officers became involved in difficulties and decided to settle the question by drawing lots to find out which should travel from Zizikar to Charbin and return via the Manchurian railway. If the one who went came back alive (the inference being that every train is derailed) honor would be satisfied.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Anent Masts and Funnels.

One of the amendments made to the King's speech at the opening of Parliament expressed regret at the unsatisfactory condition of the British Navy, and in the speech made in support of it the modern custom of placing two, three and four great funnels on war ships and of using heavy military masts was harshly criticised. The mover of the amendment, Sir William Allen, argued that in a modern battle there would be no real fighting from the fighting tops of ships, and that, therefore, they merely added useless weight and increased the danger of wreckage. As for the funnels, he asserted that they would probably be among the first part of a ship to be destroyed.

The first electric railway was that of Siemens of Berlin in 1879.

ST. JACOBS OIL

POSITIVELY CURES
Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Lumbago
Backache
Sciatica
Sprains
Bruises
Soreness
Stiffness

CONQUERS PAIN.

Salzer's Rape gives Rich, green food at 25c a ton

SPELTZ—What is it? Catalog tells.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

FARM SEEDS

SALZER'S SEEDS NEVER FAIL!

1,000,000 Customers

Proudest record of any seedsman on earth, and yet we are reaching out for more. We desire, by July 1st, 300,000 more and hence this unprecedented offer.

$10.00 for 10c.

We will mail upon receipt of 10c. in stamps our great catalogue, worth $100.00 to any wide awake farmer or gardener together with many farm seed samples, Teosinte, Beardless Barley, Bromus, Rape, etc., etc., positively worth $10.00 to get a start with, upon receipt of but 10c. in stamps.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LACROSSE, WIS.

Please send this adv. with 10c. to Salzer.

catalog alone, 5c. Send at once.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Passing of the Lance.

On March 4 the British War Office issued an order abolishing the use of the lance, in play as well as in work. The sword will be retained by the cavalry, but the most important weapon will be a new short rifle, replacing the present carbine. The lance had long been out of use when it was revived by Napoleon, who got the idea from a regiment of Polish cavalry. Russia and Austria are the only countries that seem still to have undiminished faith in it, although certain of the German regiments carry it.

The Most Popular Man in Norway.

In Norway it is Bjornson's pictures one sees in the places where in other lands one finds those of the king or the ruler of the country. In the shop-windows of the towns and cities it is Bjornson's photographs that look out at one; while even at the stations in the country colored prints of Bjornson hang on the walls. Nearly every house in the land has his biography and at least one of his books on the family table.—The Cosmopolitan.

A Famous Road.

The road constructed by Napoleon over the Simplon Pass has 264 bridges, and rises to a height of 6560 feet.

The missing link from Fashoda to Ujiji, in the telegraph line from Cape Town to Cairo, will be supplied by wireless instruments.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cents. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The average straight ahead motion of the stars is now put at twenty-one miles a second.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The barber should have no difficulty in scraping an acquaintance.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The finger of scorn is often a part of the hand of fate.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Lots of excuses are not worth the trouble it takes to make them.

Jamsure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Our own troubles are always the worst in the world.

Money refunded for each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES if unsatisfactory.

A day in the planet Eros is five and a half hours.

Mrs. F. Wright, of Oelwein, Iowa, is another one of the million women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A Young New York Lady Tells of a Wonderful Cure:—

"My trouble was with the ovaries; I am tall, and the doctor said I grew too fast for my strength. I suffered dreadfully from inflammation and doctored continually, but got no help. I suffered from terrible dragging sensations with the most awful pains low down in the side and pains in the back, and the most agonizing headaches. No one knows what I endured. Often I was sick to the stomach, and every little while I would be too sick to go to work, for three or four days; I work in a large store, and I suppose standing on my feet all day made me worse.

"At the suggestion of a friend of my mother's I began to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and it is simply wonderful. I felt better after the first two or three doses; it seemed as though a weight was taken off my shoulders; I continued its use until now I can truthfully say I am entirely cured. Young girls who are always paying doctor's bills without getting any help as I did, ought to take your medicine. It costs so much less, and it is sure to cure them.—Yours truly, ADELAIDE PRAHL, 174 St. Ann's Ave., New York City."—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

THE PRESIDENT IN CHICAGO

He Discusses the Monroe Doctrine Before a Great Audience.

WANTS A BIG NAVY BEHIND IT

The University of Chicago Confers on Him the Degree of LL.D.—During His Tour Through Wisconsin He Speaks on Trusts, and Commends the Recent Anti-Trust Acts of Congress.

Chicago, Ill.—When President Roosevelt stepped from his special train he was received by Mayor Harrison and a special reception committee, not to mention a huge crowd, which made its presence known by cheers which could be heard across the river.

The program prepared for the President's fifteen hours' stay in this city provided for an immediate run to Evanston, seventeen miles to the northwest, a brief address there to the students of the Northwestern University; luncheon in the Auditorium Annex, a trip to the University of Chicago to receive the degree of LL.D.; banquet in the Auditorium and a meeting in the evening, at which the President delivered one of the most significant addresses of his tour, on the Monroe Doctrine.

After luncheon the start for the University of Chicago was made in carriages. At the approach of the university grounds the party was met by the faculty and trustees in cap and gown, led by President Harper. A few minutes were spent in introductions, and the 250 professors escorted the President between files of 3000 students of the university and Morgan Park Academy to Kent Theatre, where President Harper conferred the degree of LL.D.

After an informal dinner, at which 150 guests were present, the President proceeded to the Auditorium.

Six thousand persons in a hall, the seating capacity of which is only 5000, gave enthusiastic greeting to President Roosevelt when he stepped upon the stage of the Auditorium. Even the passageways leading to the hall from the lower floor were jammed with hundreds of men, who were unable to hear a word of the President's address. He said in part:

"There is a homely old adage which runs: 'Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far.' If the American nation will speak softly, and yet build, and keep at a pitch of the highest training a thoroughly efficient navy, the Monroe Doctrine will go far. I ask you to think over this.

"In the last two years, I am happy to say, we have taken long strides in advance as regards our navy. The last Congress, in addition to smaller vessels, provided nine of those formidable fighting ships upon which the real efficiency of any navy in war ultimately depends. It provided, moreover, for the necessary addition of officers and enlisted men to make the ships worth having. Meanwhile the Navy Department has seen to it that our ships have been constantly exercised at sea, with the great guns, and in maneuvres, so that their efficiency as fighting units, both individually and when acting together, has been steadily improved.

"It is impossible to improvise a navy at the outset of war. No recent war between any two nations has lasted as long as it takes to build a battleship.

"To lay up a battleship and only send it afloat at the outset of a war with a raw crew and untried officers would be not merely a folly, but a crime, for it would invite both disaster and disgrace.

"The navy which so quickly decided in our favor the war of 1898 had been built and made efficient during the preceding fifteen years.

"It is too late to prepare for war when war has come; and if we only prepare sufficiently no war will ever come. We wish a powerful and efficient navy, not for purposes of war, but as the surest guaranty of peace.

"If we have such a navy—if we keep on building it up—we may rest assured that there is but the smallest chance that trouble will ever come to this nation; and we may likewise rest assured that no foreign power will ever quarrel with us about the Monroe Doctrine."

Roosevelt in Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, Wis.—President Roosevelt was the guest of the Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association at a banquet at the Plankinton House, the occasion being the climax of the President's ten-hour visit to Milwaukee. Covers were laid for 530.

After the banquet had been served the toastmaster introduced the President, who responded to the toast, "The President of the United States." The President gave his views on "trusts."

President Roosevelt asserted his belief that remedies for trust evils can be found. He reviewed what has been done by his Administration to compel obedience of laws governing trusts and the new legislation enacted by the Fifty-seventh Congress. This legislation he commended as wise. He counseled moderation in undertaking the regulation of great corporations, and pointed out the economic benefits of aggregated wealth when properly directed. He also highly praised Attorney-General Knox for his enforcement of the anti-trust laws.

Madison, Wis.—Governor Lafollette and Mayor Groves, at the head of members of the Legislature, received the President here and escorted him to the Capitol. In the Assembly chamber he addressed the two houses in joint session and 700 guests.

HOW A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN ESCAPED SPRING CATARRH BY USE OF PE-RU-NA.

Nothing Robs One of Strength Like Spring Catarrh---Spring Fever is Spring Catarrh.

MISS HELEN WHITMAN.

Miss Helen Whitman, 308½ Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

"There is nothing like Peruna for that tired feeling, which gives you no ambition for work or play. After a prolonged illness about a year ago, I felt unable to regain my health, but four bottles of Peruna made a wonderful change and restored me to perfect health. As long as you keep your blood in good condition you are all right, and Peruna seems to fill the veins with pure healthful blood. I thoroughly endorse it."

—MISS HELEN WHITMAN.

Have you got nerves? Well, you ought to have nerves. But they ought to be strong nerves, good nerves. Does your hand tremble? You are living too fast. Does your heart flutter at times? You had better call a halt. Americans live too fast. They crowd too much into a single day. They have too little leisure. The hospitals and insane asylums are filling up. The quiet, pastoral scenes of yore are becoming rare. It's time that we quit this sort of business.

How to Get Strong Nerves.

First, repair the injury already done to your nerves. The way to do this is to do exactly as did Mattie B. Curtis, Secretary of Legion of Loyal Women, Hotel Salem, Boston, Mass. She said in a recent letter: "I suffered for over a year with general weakness and debility manifested in severe headache and backache. I took four bottles of Peruna, and for two months have been entirely free from these maladies."

Nervous Prostration.

Thousands of cases might be quoted in which Peruna has been used to rescue people from the perdition of deranged nerves, and put them on the good, solid foundation of health. The County Auditor of Erie County, New York, Hon. John W. Neff, in a recent letter written at Buffalo, New York, stated: "I was persuaded by a friend to try a bottle of your great nerve tonic, Peruna, and the results were so gratifying that I am more than pleased to recommend it."

A Spring Tonic.

Almost everybody needs a tonic in the spring. Something to brace the nerves, invigorate the brain and cleanse the blood. That Peruna will do this is beyond all question. Every one who has tried it has had the same experience as Mrs. D. W. Timberlake, of Lynchburg, Va., who, in a recent letter, made use of the following words: "I always take a dose of Peruna after business hours, as it is a great thing for the nerves. There is no better spring tonic, and I have used about all of them."

Catarrh in Spring.

The spring is the best time to treat catarrh. Nature renews herself every spring. The system is rejuvenated by spring weather. This renders medicines more effective. A short course of Peruna, assisted by the balmy air of spring, will cure old, stubborn cases of catarrh that have resisted treatment for years. Everybody should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on catarrh. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Lulu Larmer, Stoughton, Wis., says:

Mrs. Lulu Larmer.

"For two years I suffered with nervous trouble and stomach disorders until it seemed that there was nothing to me but a bundle of nerves. I was very irritable, could not sleep, rest or compose myself, and was certainly unfit to take care of a household. I took nerve tonics and pills without benefit. When I began taking Peruna I grew steadily better, my nerves grew stronger, my rest was no longer fitful, and to-day I consider myself in perfect health and strength. My recovery was slow but sure, but I persevered and was rewarded by perfect health."—Mrs. Lulu Larmer.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

The First Canard.

A canard means in French a duck; in English it has come to mean a hoax or fabricated newspaper story. Its origin is amusing. About fifty years ago a French journalist contributed to the French press an experiment of which he declared himself to have been the author. Twenty ducks were placed together and one of them, having been cut up into very small pieces, was gluttonously gobbled up by the other nineteen. Another bird was then sacrificed for the remainder, and so on, until one duck was left, which thus contained in its inside the other nineteen. This the journalist ate. The story caught on, and was copied into all the newspapers of Europe. And thus the "canard" became immortalized.—London Express.

Full Directions Furnished.

It was at a matrimonial office, and the agent had just shown the matrimonially inclined young German a picture of the girl whom he (the agent) considered most desirable.

But the wife-seeker shook his head. "No," he said, "this young lady looks as if she had a temper. I am sure we would never get on."

"Ah, my dear sir," answered the agent, "don't let that worry you. With every woman we furnish full directions for getting along with her."—Tit-Bits.

Monument For Two Purposes.

Sir John Cave was in Glasgow in 1807, at a time when the populace had it in mind to honor Nelson with a monument. Sir John attended a public dinner one evening whereat the monument came in for a good deal of discussion, and many opinions were advanced as to the style of the inscription that should grace the stone. Finally the visitor was asked to favor the company with his views on this matter.

"I think," said Sir John, "that the style of the inscription should be eminently simple and plain. What I should put on the monument would be just the words, 'Glasgow to Nelson.'"

"I agree with the gentleman," said an aged Scot, arising, "but I would make an addition. We all know that from the town of Glasgow to that of Nelson is six miles, and therefore I would affix to the monument, after the words Glasgow to Nelson, the addendum, 'six miles,' and then our monument would serve two purposes."—New York Tribune.

Valueless.

If good advice were legal tender it would not be given so freely.—New York News.

Not Acquired.

Wisdom, my dear youth, is that intelligence which you possessed before you began to learn.—New York News.

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Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c 25c. 50c. All Druggists

Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

WHEN PAIN AND ANGUISH WRING THE BROW, A MINISTERING ANGEL THOU:

BROMO-SELTZER

10¢

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE.

Doan's Kidney Pills have leaped into Public favor because the people can write direct to the makers and secure a trial free. Thus has been builded the greatest fame and largest sale known to any Kidney medicine in the world.

CURTICE, O.—I had such severe pain in my back that I could not walk. I used the sample of Doan's Kidney Pills with such good results I sent to Toledo for another box, and they cured me.—SARAH E. COTTRELL, Curtice, O.

FALMOUTH, VA.—I suffered over twelve months with pain in the small of my back. Medicines and plasters gave only temporary relief. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me.—F. S. BROWN, Falmouth, Va.

WEST HAVEN, CONN.—Eight months ago I took a severe pain in my back. The sample box of Doan's Kidney Pills helped me so much I purchased two boxes; am on my second box. My heart does not bother me as it used to and I feel well.—SARAH E. BRADLEY, No. 377 Elm Street, West Haven, Conn.

HOUSTON, TEX.—I took the sample of Doan's Kidney Pills with such great benefit I bought a box at our druggist's. Used over half and stopped, because my urine which before had only come dribbling, now became so free. I had medicine enough. I had lumbago and the pills rid me of it. I should have written sooner, but you know how soon a well person forgets about being sick.—Mr. C. H. HOENCKE, No. 2319 McKenny Ave., Houston, Tex.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish.

They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness, dizziness.

FREE—GRAND FOR SPRING KIDNEY ILLS.

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Please send me by mail, without charge, trial box Doan's Kidney Pills.

Name .....

Post-office .....

State .....

(Cut out coupon on dotted lines and mail to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.)

Medical Advice Free—Strictly Confidential.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning April 12—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—Christ's teaching about the resurrection.—John xi, 21-27, 40-44. (An Easter meeting.)

Easter is one of the most joyous of the Christian festivals. It speaks of those who have in sadness been taken from loved ones on earth, but it speaks also of hope—yea, even of assurance of resurrection from the dead and reunion with loved ones. Blessed hope of Eastertide, first heard when the angels announced the fact that Christ was risen from the dead and never to cease to be heard till earth and sea shall give up their dead and those who died in Christ, having risen, shall reign with him forever and forever!

In consideration of the fact that Christ was divine as well as human and could see and understand life beyond the grave, what He had to say about the resurrection becomes of infinite importance. The Old Testament Scriptures, while giving us some information upon the subject of the future, is not as definite and comprehensive upon the subject as we might wish, and yet even here we are not without encouragement to our faith. This is shown in Martha's reply to Christ's statement concerning the resurrection. "I know," she says, "that He will rise again at the resurrection in the last day." Evidently therefore Martha had faith in a resurrection at the last day, and this was true of most of the Jews. The Pharisees at least had derived from the Old Testament—Genesis, Job, the Psalms, Daniel and Ezekiel—a belief in both the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body. And it is with joy that we hail the fact that Christ abundantly corroborated their faith upon these subjects.

It is one of the crowning glories of the New Testament that here Christ brings "life and immortality to life through the gospel."

1. Christ taught that Lazarus should rise again. To Martha in her sorrow Jesus said, "Thy brother shall rise again." Nor did He refer to a future but a present resurrection, and that His prophecy was true was soon afterward demonstrated by His miracle of raising Lazarus from the dead. This fact convinces us of the truthfulness of Christ's words concerning the general resurrection of the dead.

2. Christ taught the doctrine of a general resurrection of the dead. "I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth on Me, though he die, yet shall he live." He came as man's life to make it possible for man to be raised again and to spend eternity in fellowship with him and the Father and all the redeemed. Christ's doctrine of the resurrection has been accepted and taught in all the Christian centuries. Paul developed it in all its phases, and little has been or can be added to what they have said upon the subject. The fact is glorious, and it is true, and, accepting it as such, we can leave the mysteries and perplexities surrounding it until revealed in God's own time and way.

BIBLE READINGS.

Job xix, 26, 27; Ps. xvii, 15; Isa. xxvi, 19; Dan. xii, 1-3; Matt. xxii, 31, 32; Luke xiv, 1-14. John v, 28, 29; Rom. vi, 1-11; I Cor. xv, 12-58; I John iii, 1, 2.

A Stalwart Endeavorer.

Rev. Edwin Forrest Hallenbeck, D. D., of Binghamton is making an exceptional record as president of the New York State Christian Endeavor union, and in this connection his name is being prominently brought before the Endeavor world at large. Dr. Hallenbeck was born in Alexandria, Va., in 1864. He first came into marked prominence in state Christian Endeavor work in 1900, when he was elected vice president of the New York State union. The next year he was chosen president and is now serving his second term in that office as a recognition of his devotion to the work. He made an exceptional record as a convention speaker in convention with the "tour of the state plan," giving nearly three weeks of undivided attention to meetings "from Erie to the sea."

REV. E. F. HALLENBECK, D. D.

New York State's Keynote.

The New York state executive committee has selected "Soul Winning" as the keynote for the next year. An evangelistic committee has been added to the working force of the union, with F. H. Jacobs as chairman. Mr. Jacobs is secretary to William Phillips Hall, the noted evangelist.

Always the Same.

From generation to generation the creeds of men change, but Jesus Christ is unchangeable. He is "the same yesterday and today and forever." Faith that is centered in Him hath foundations that are immovable and eternal and therefore must abide and ever yield its rich blessings to its possessor.—Christian Advocate.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning April 12, "The Danger of Idleness." Text, Prov. xxiv, 30, 31. Rom. xii, 11.

"Why stand ye here all the day idle?" The first thought would be that we of this age and nation are not open to the charge of idleness. We are usually represented as intensely active. We believe ourselves to be busy and fully occupied. We seem to be ever on the rush. How, then, can there be any danger to us from idleness? Ought we not rather to be exhorted to slow down and take matters more quietly and cultivate a little more the habit of leisure, if not of idleness?

Closer attention may show us that while we are unduly active in some things we may be entirely idle and negligent in others. While cultivating one field others have been neglected.

There is the matter of church attendance. A person may work so hard all the week that when Sunday comes it seems almost a physical necessity to rest, so as to get ready for another week of labor. It is such hard work to get up in time for morning service. Then if one does go all tired out the service does not seem to do much good. The sermon is dull, the singing does not interest, the mind is on business, and perhaps it is better to stay at home and rest. That is the excuse made by many. Whatever the cause, the fact remains that there is idleness in the work that the soul needs. However pressing the daily work may be, the soul cultivation is far more needful, and the public worship ought not to be unused.

The same is true in regard to the steady study of the Bible. Comparatively few of our young people have acquired the habit of regular Bible reading for devotional purposes. If they are in the Sunday school, they may or may not give some attention to the study of the lesson. Outside of this the Bible is not consulted from one week's beginning to another by very many who are Christians and members of the Epworth League. Such idleness bears fruit in ignorance. If there is lack of study, there must be lack of knowledge of God's mind and will and all that belongs to Christian living. This in turn affects the whole life, until it becomes difficult to see how such Christians differ from the people of the world.

Diligence is the opposite of idleness. It is essential for success in every line of human effort. No one can grow in the graces and gifts of the Christian life without constant communion with God. The prayerful spirit must be cultivated. The habit of prayer in secret must be acquired. This never can come by idleness and neglect.

Christian testimony is born from experience. However diffident one may be by nature, persistent effort will give some facility in the expression of thought, and constant thinking and practice in speaking, as there is opportunity in private and in meetings, will give any one some proficiency in Christian testimony and exhortation.

It is quite possible that a person may live a consistent Christian life and finally be saved who has never spoken in meeting and has done some things which the Methodist church discountenances. But beyond all question the safest course for all young Christians who wish to "grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ" is to "give all diligence to make their calling and election sure."

Read the things which aid to the knowledge and love of God more than any other literature.

Attend the services of the church and allow no other thing to interfere with this.

Persistently practice the expression of Christian experience and hope in the meetings for that purpose.

Be not idle, but watchful for openings to help some one in whatever way is possible.

Cultivate habits of regular and systematic and proportionate giving of your income.

Be not idle, but diligent in all goodness.

When Pride Is Sinful.

When is pride sinful? When it becomes the excess of the underlying virtue. Wrongful pride is the undue exaltation of self. It is regarding oneself from a mistaken point of view in reference to one's abilities, characteristics or disposition. It is centering thought upon self to the exclusion of others, their interests and the obligation which one sustains to them more than is consistent with duty to them. In other words, it is selfish, and whatever is selfish is so far sinful. The false notions which thus are begotten about ourselves lead to false adjustments of our lives to the lives of others.—Congregationalist.

Working Together With Him.

It is assuming with gladness the other end of Christ's yoke and working together with Him in blessed fellowship. The yoke thus taken will not chafe; the burden will prove not burdensome. There will be no discouragement, no disturbance, but meekness, quietness and perpetual peace. Blessed are they who find this rest and grow therein!—Zion's Herald.

List of Jurors for May Court.

GRAND JURORS, 1ST MONDAY, 4TH DAY.

Brown Cyrus, farmer, Brady
Bilger Silas, " West
Bare John C, " Cromwell
Booher D W, " Shirley
Black S Ross, " Morris
Bolinger John R, laborer, Carbon
Dorsey William, grocer, Dudley
Fagan William, farmer, Oneida
Grazier George G, " Warriorsmark
Goshorn Samuel, " Shirley
Grove Harry I, laborer, "
Gill John, merchant tailor, Huntingdon
Ginder John, moulder, "
Heigle J R, farmer, Cromwell
Harris Mark, gent, Huntingdon
Madigan W J, guard, "
Miller Grant, farmer, Logan
Martin Scott, " Tod
Minick A A, " Dublin
Miller Samuel, miner, Carbon
Steffy John, laborer, Jackson
Shenefelt Samuel, miner, Rockhill
Taylor C M, clerk, Huntingdon
Young D H, farmer, Penn

PETIT JURORS, 1ST MONDAY, 4TH DAY.

Ault Mack, mail carrier, Miller
Brumbaugh R M, blacksmith, Hopewell
Brumbaugh P P, agent, Smithfield
Bell John, carpenter, Huntingdon
Bolinger Isaac, miner, Carbon
Book Samuel, farmer, Tell
Couch Alexander, farmer, Brady
Ewing J R, miller, Orbisonia
Foreman David, farmer, Hopewell
Fink David, " Walker
Grove Samuel, foreman, Saltillo
Gifford Isaac, laborer, Shirley
Grimison William, grocer, Huntingdon
Gerlock George, blacksmith, "
Hoover Lewis, farmer, Penn
Hutchinson Raymond, farmer, Warriorsmark
Jackson John, M. D., Jackson
Johnston James, blacksmith, Mt. Union
Kelly John S, farmer, Shirley
Locke McGinley, farmer, Springfield
Lane D A, " "
Longacre R M, merchant, Mount Union
McMahon B F, teacher, Barree
Moffitt William, miner, Carbon
Miller John R, laborer, Jackson
McDonald W H, agent, Huntingdon
Mierley J C, farmer, Porter
Nevell S B, barber, Orbisonia
Omo Charles, painter, Huntingdon
Phillips John, gent, Alexandria
Piper John, " Porter
Peterson S D, postmaster, Dublin
Rogers Sherman, teamster, Huntingdon
Richardson George, jr, teacher, Dudley
Rohrer Adam, carpenter, Mount Union
Ripple John, laborer, "
Snyder Alfred S, laborer, Dublin
Stryker W W, farmer, Logan
Shenefelt David, " Juniata
Simpson G W, M. D., Brady
Thornley Hinton, miner, Carbon
Wright J O, merchant, Huntingdon
Willoughby Frank, printer, Huntingdon
Whitsel B F, laborer, Cromwell
Weber G H, farmer, Porter
Wright N Q, " Union
Yoder George, " Brady
Yocum H G, carpenter, Huntingdon

TRAVERSE JURORS, 2ND MONDAY, 11TH DAY.

Bush Silas, farmer, Juniata
Bare Samuel, laborer, Shade Gap
Bunn George W, cabinetmaker, Huntingdon
Black C S, painter, Huntingdon
Chilcote Mordecai, clerk, Three Springs
Eckley Silas, farmer, Jackson
Fritchey Frank, carpenter, Huntingdon
Grove John, farmer, Mapleton
Gabert James, farmer, Cromwell
Gates Thomas, undertaker, Brady.
Heffner James, " Marklesburg
Hess Howard, agent, Carbon
Harper J E, " Mount Union
Henry Jesse, miller, Logan
Hampton William, farmer, Dublin
Isett John A, " Penn
Keefer L C, carpenter, Warriorsmark
Laughlin Harry, carpenter, Walker
Long George, farmer, Clay
Lightner W J, " Logan
Leffard John R, J. P., Porter
Montgomery F L, agent, Huntingdon
McClain James, farmer, Tod
Mountain Amos, " Juniata
McCrum Harry, laborer, Barree
O'Connor William, laborer, Mapleton
Price Harry, " Birmingham
Puckey J A, dentist, Orbisonia
Rohrer Stanton, farmer, Clay
Randolph John H, farmer, Jackson
Ross E G, laborer, "
Reiners H D, bottler, Huntingdon
Spanogle G M, clerk "
Snyder D Forrest, farmer, Logan
Scott Cyrus " "
Starr Frank, " Cromwell
Swope H H, surveyor, Mapleton
Sweet Howard, miner, Dudley
Thompson Wesley, blacksmith, Jackson
Taylor William, laborer, Brady
Wible Hiram, farmer, Springfield
Weller Alvin, barber, Marklesburg

Lettuce and Smallpox.

Everyone likes lettuce, and some of us get it most the year round. Lobster, chicken and all kinds of salad must be embellished by it. In summer every garden has a bed of it and in winter the greenhouse produces it. We simply eat it because we like it and never think of its medicinal qualities. Now arises a physician with the assertion that anyone who eats lettuce every day will never get the smallpox. Smallpox belongs to the scorbutic class of diseases, like scurvy, and so sailors and soldiers deprived of common vegetables are afflicted with these diseases. Smallpox rages in winter, not because it is inherently a cold weather disease, but because at that season of the year poor people must go short, or almost entirely, fresh vegetable foods. Celery and onions are good for this purpose, but there is such a long interval between their being gathered and being eaten that they lose most of their anti-scorbutic properties. Lettuce is served shortly after it is picked and hence contains the valuable properties which will prevent smallpox. After stating the above as his premises the learned physician draws this conclusion, which is suggestive: "We say without the least hestiation or reserve that lettuce will prevent smallpox. It is a thousand times better than vaccination. It has no liabilities, like vaccination, to produce other diseases. We are willing to stake our professional reputation on the broad stetement that anyone who eats lettuce daily will not catch smallpox, whether he be vaccinated or not." We give this for what it is worth and not to boom the lettuce market. Let us eat the plant because we like it and not forget vaccination in the interim. Some time ago it was stated that lemon juice would prevent and cure typhoid fever. There is some truth in this, but not enough to be practical. Fad notions never produce permanent results.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

Every Man's Need.

That is what we aim to satisfy in our store. We make a study of men's needs and try to have those things that men want when they buy.

It don't matter what you work at or where you work you will find something suitable to your needs.

And you will find us as ready to sell you an every day working suit as a Sunday suit. We all have to work and need suits appropriate to our work. The man in the bank, the man in the mine, the boy in school—it's all the same. Here it is the same.

A Good Suit for Any Man.

It's the Stein Bloch we mean when we say that.

The Stein Bloch comes as near to being "a good suit for any man" as any that is made.

Why is It So?

Because the Stein Block is made of selected goods.

It is carefully made, and by skilled workmen.

It is cut with an idea to fit.
It is cut in conformity to style.
Button holes are all hand made.
Buttons all sewed on tight, not just laid on.
It is modest and at the same tme elegant in appearance.

Tailor Made Versus Custom Made.

In the Stein Bloch the two practically meet. You buy a custom made suit at a custom made price, and get a suit that is the equal of many tailor made garments.

Ask those who wear the Stein Bloch.

We keep them in black and mixed goods. Prices $16 to $20.

Come in and try on a few.

We Give Trading Stamps with all Puurchases.

HUGO MAYER,

GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING HALL,

Cor. Fourth and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

Fall and Winter

Seasonable Merchandise.

Underwear

A large assortment of undergarments just received. Quality and prices right.

Overshirts & Storm Coats

These goods are seasonable. Examine them.

Footwear

We have a splendid stock of boots and shoes, rubber boots and felts. Call and see how quality and price compare with those of other dealers.

Dry Goods

New line received and additions being constantly made.

Groceries

Stock clean and fresh. We have a large assortment of staple goods.

THANKING you for your past patronage, and if you want anything in our line, come and see us and we will treat you right.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M. P. TRUAX,

MAPLETON, PA.

OUR BEST BOW

Ladies and Gentlemen, as we greet you at the Diamond Shoe Store and Repair Shop, at junction of Main and Chestnut streets, in Mapleton Borough, Pa., where you will find

A Full Line of Coarse and Fine Shoes

Of best quality for Men, Women, Boys and Misses, Youth and Children; also

Rubbers, Felts and Arctics

For Men and boys, and Rubbers for all ages to babyhood.

Repairing

Also neatly, durably and promptly done by

McCARL & HENDERSON.

Oct. 20, 1902.

New Furniture Store.

Joseph Heidel has opene a new Furniture Store above

Longacre's Store, Mount Union,

where he will be glad to see his old patrons.

My wagon will make regular trips to Mapleton and goods will be delivered as heretofore.

Repair work neatly and promptly done.

Joseph Heidel.